Annual Report on the Police of the City of Bombay for the Year 1936

LIBRARY
OF THE
BOMBAY
BRANCH
OF THE
ROYAL ASIATIC

BOMBAY
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS
1937

Obtainable from the Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery, Bombay, or through the High Commissioner for India, India House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2, or through any recognised Booksellers

[Price Annas 5 or 8d.]

gitized with financial assistance from th
Government of Maharashtra
on 22 July, 2017

CONTENTS

	Pages
Submission of the report and charge	1
Police Divisions	2
Reported crime, cognizable and non-cognizable	3
Police Cognizable cases	4–5
Excluded cases	5
Pending cases	5
True cases	5–6
Undetected cases	6
Result of trial by classes	6–8
Serious crime	8
Sessions cases and persons	9
Cases of suicide	9
Offences under special and local laws	10
Beggars	10
Betting and gaming	11–12
Cinematograph Act and the Board of Censors	12–13
Direct Magisterial cases	13
Persons in police cases	13–14
Non-cognizable offences reported to the Magistrates direct	14
Persons in non-cognizable cases	14
Property stolen and recovered	14–16
Special and Crime Branches	16–31
Habitual offenders	31
Police buildings	32
Arms, Explosives, Petroleum, Poisons, Motor Vehicles Acts and Theatre and Performance Rules	32–38
Pilgrims	38
Fires	38
Police establishment	38
Armament	38
Punishments and rewards	38–39
Education	39–40
Casualties	40
Health	40
Police Boys' Brigade	40
Inspection of Arms, accoutrements and ammunition	40
Street accidents	41–42
Conveyances other than Motor Vehicles	42
Miscellaneous police work	42–44
General efficiency and remarks	44

STATEMENTS.

Return of cognizable crime (Statement A, Part I)	45–51
Return of cognizable crime (Statement A, Part II)	52–59
Return of cognizable crime not specified in statement A—Part I (Statement AA—Part I)	60–61

INDIAN SECTION OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

	PAGES
Return of cognizable crime not specified in statement A—Part II (Statement AA—Part II)	62–63
Return of non-cognizable crime (Statement B, Part I)	64–67
Return of non-cognizable crime (Statement B, Part II)	68–71
Return of property stolen and recovered (Statement C)	73
Return showing sanctioned strength and cost of Police (Statement D) ..	74–75
Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the Force (Statement E)	76–77
Statement showing the offences for which children and young persons under the age of 16 years were placed before the Presidency Magistrates, Bombay (Local statement)	78
Table A—(Paragraph 23)	79
Table B—Distribution of licenses in the different communities (Paragraph 23)	80
Table B (1)—New licenses (Paragraph 23)	80
Table B (2)—Cancelled licenses (Paragraph 23)	81
Table B (3)—Manner of disposal of arms mentioned in B (2) (Paragraph 23)	81
Table C—Explosives (Paragraph 23)	82
Table D—Petroleum (Paragraph 23)	82
Table E (1)—(Paragraph 23)	83
Table F—(Paragraph 23)	84
Table showing the variations in the strength of the Bombay City Police (Paragraph 26)	85–86

No. 1797/2 of 1937.

From

SIR HORMAZDYAR P. DASTUR, KT., LL.B., BAR-AT-LAW,
Chief Presidency Magistrate and Revenue Judge, Bombay;

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE,
Bombay.

CHIEF PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE'S COURT:
Esplanade, Bombay, 22nd April 1937.

Sir,

I have the honour to return herewith the Bombay City Police Administration Report for the year 1936 received with your letter No. 5169/7, dated the 16th April 1937, and to state that I have no remarks to offer.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) H. P. DASTUR,
Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

[True copy.]
W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

No. 5539/7 of 1937.

From

W. R. G. SMITH, Esq., Bar-at-Law,
Commissioner of Police, Bombay;

To

The SECRETARY to the GOVERNMENT of BOMBAY,
Home Department, Bombay.

Police Commissioner's Office:
Bombay, 23rd April 1937.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Report on the Police of the City of Bombay for the year 1936.

2. In conformity with the instructions contained in Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 4075, dated the 14th July 1886, the report was forwarded to the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, and a copy of that officer's reply No. 1797/2, dated the 22nd April 1937, is appended herewith.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

No. 5168/7 of 1937.

From

W. R. G. SMITH, ESQR., BAR-AT-LAW,
Commissioner of Police, Bombay;

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,
Home Department, Bombay.

POLICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE:
Bombay, 16th April 1937.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the work of the Bombay City Police for the year 1936 with the usual statements as appendices.

The instructions issued in Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 7381/3, dated 8th February 1936 and No. 7381/3, dated 21st December 1936 in connection with the amendment of Statement A, have been complied with.

2. I was in charge of the office of the Commissioner of Police from the beginning of the year to 15th May 1936 when I proceeded on leave to Europe, and again from 10th November to the end of the year. Mr. J. W. Rowland officiated in the appointment in my absence from 16th May 1936 to 9th November 1936.

The Deputy Commissioners were:—

Special Branch	..	Khan Bahadur K. J. Petigara, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.S.O. from 1st January 1936 to 23rd November 1936.
		Mr. C. W. E. U'ren from 24th November 1936 to the end of the year.
Divisions	..	Mr. J. W. Rowland from 1st January 1936 to 15th May 1936 and again from 10th November 1936 to the end of the year.
		Mr. R. B. Smith from 16th May 1936 to 22nd May 1936.
		Mr. C. W. E. U'ren from 23rd May 1936 to 9th November 1936.

Crime Branch	..	Mr. P. B. Wilkin's from 1st January 1936 to 14th February 1936.
		Mr. H. E. Butler from 15th February 1936 to 9th November 1936.
		Mr. C. W. E. U'ren from 10th November 1936 to 23rd November 1936.
		Mr. N. M. Kamte from 24th November 1936 to the end of the year.
Port	..	Mr. C. H. Reynolds from 1st January 1936 to 31st January 1936.
		Mr. B. H. Taylor from 1st February 1936 to 13th November 1936.
		Mr. N. M. Kamte from 14th November 1936 to 23rd November 1936.
		Mr. J. Simmons from 24th November 1936 to the end of the year.
M. V. and Taxation (Temporary).		Mr. C. H. Reynolds from 1st February 1936 to 9th November 1936.
		Mr. W. L. K. Herapath from 10th November 1936 to the end of the year.
M. V. and Taxation (Additional Temporary).		Mr. W. L. K. Herapath from 3rd November 1936 to 9th November 1936.

I give below a list of the Divisions showing the various areas comprised in the jurisdiction of each Division :—

A Division		Colaba, Fort South, Fort North, Esplanade and Dhobi Talao.
B Division	..	Market, Mandvi, Chakla, Umerkhadi, Dongri and Khara Talao.
C Division	..	Bhuleshwar, Null Bazar, Khetwadi, Girgaum, Gamdevi, Chaupati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi.
D Division	..	Mazagaon, Tarwady, Kamathipura, New Nagpada and Jacob Circle.
E Division	..	Sewri, Parel and Matunga.
F Division	..	Mahim and Worli.
H & I Divisions	..	Bombay Harbour and Docks.

3. Cognizable and non-cognizable cases reported during the year numbered 208,173 against 207,205 in 1935 and 158,331 in 1934. The subjoined table gives details of the total volume of crime in 1935 and 1936.

Reported crime, cognizable and non-cognizable.

	1935.				
	Cognizable.			Non-cognizable.	Total Crime.
	Police.	Magisterial.	Total.		
Abetment of cognizable offence.	1	..	1	..	1
Cognizable Criminal Conspiracy.	..	..	..	1	1
Class I	92	5	97	53	150
Class II	1,000	17	1,017	..	1,017
Class III	986	3	989	10	999
Class IV	40	46	86	1,272	1,358
Class V	4,695	266	4,961	180	5,141
Total ..	6,814	337	7,151	1,616	8,667
Class VI	133,348	25,285	158,633	39,905	198,538
Grand Total ..	140,162	25,622	165,784	41,421	207,205

	1936.				
	Cognizable.			Non-cognizable.	Total crime.
	Police.	Magisterial.	Total.		
Abetment of cognizable offence.	..	..	..	..	..
Cognizable Criminal Conspiracy.	..	..	..	..	..
Class I	123	..	123	500	623
Class II	1,053	28	1,081	..	1,081
Class III	1,152	5	1,157	5	1,162
Class IV	41	43	84	1,492	1,576
Class V	4,241	293	4,534	301	4,835
Total ..	6,610	369	6,979	2,298	9,277
Class VI	130,841	19,882	150,723	48,173	198,896
Grand Total ..	137,451	20,251	157,702	50,471	208,173

The total increase over the last year's figures amounts to 968. In the year 1935 there was an increase of 48,874 as compared with the figures for 1934.

Police cognizable cases.

4. The total number of cognizable cases of all classes reported to the police during the year was 137,451 against 140,162 in 1935 and 109,814 in 1934.

Statement A, Part I.—Under the Indian Penal Code, classes I to V, there were 6,610 cases against 6,813 in 1935 and 6,894 in 1934.

In spite of the fact that the serious communal riots in the city which lasted for nearly two months had appreciably contributed to the crime statistics for the year, under classes I to V, as will be seen from the marginal figures, the total (6,610) crime under these classes, shows a decrease of 203 as compared with the figures of last year.

Rioting or unlawful assembly ..	47
Rioting and murder ..	81
Rioting and attempts at murder ..	22
Rioting and grievous hurt ..	13
Rioting and hurt	49
Rioting and hurt and assult to deter a public servant from duty ..	3
Rioting and robbery ..	1
Rioting and serious mischief	15
Rioting and house breaking and theft, etc.	240
Rioting and rash act causing hurt or endangering life ..	1
Rioting and theft ..	20
Total ..	492

It is significant to note that, although the total of Indian Penal Code Crime (Classes I to V) for the year 1936 is still lowest since 1911, if the 492 cases connected with the riots are excluded, the total crime for the year has fallen slightly below the level of 1910, as will be seen from the following figures :—

Year.	Indian Penal Code cases. (Classes I to V.)	Year.	Indian Penal Code cases. (Classes I to V.)
1910	6,168	1924	11,190
1911	7,328	1925	9,603
1912	7,858	1926	7,954
1913	7,995	1927	8,328
1914	8,246	1928	7,786
1915	8,408	1929	8,031
1916	8,840	1930	8,031
1917	9,262	1931	7,568
1918	9,776	1932	7,734
1919	11,543	1933	7,493
1920	11,642	1934	6,894
1921	11,247	1935	6,813
1922	11,348	1936	6,610—492
1923	11,394		=6,118

These results are largely due to the persistent and systematic action under section 27 (1) and (2A) of the Bombay City Police Act and measures under the P. R. T. system against the criminals.

Statement AA, Part I.—Under Class VI, 130·841 cases were reported against 133,348 in 1935 and 102,920 in 1934.

Although the police were pre-occupied with the communal riots in the city during the last quarter of the year, the drop from 133,348 to 130,841 in the total number of cases under Class VI, the bulk of which represents Local Act cases, being less than 3 per cent. is not particularly noteworthy. As the average number of such cases taken up each month is over 10,000 and the number taken up during the riot period was comparatively small, it will be appreciated that there was increased activity in this respect during the first nine months of the year and that the total would most probably have exceeded that of 1935 had the riots not supervened.

Police cognizable cases for disposal.

5. Including 2,095 cases pending from the preceding year and 56 cases of previous years again brought on to the register, there were 139,602 cases for disposal against 142,028 in 1935 and 111,474 in 1934.

Of the total cases for disposal, 7,373 fell under the Indian Penal Code, Classes I to V (Statement A, Part I) and 132,229 under Class VI (Statement AA, Part I).

Police cognizable cases struck off.

6. The total number of excluded cases of all classes for the year 1936 was 98 against 272 in 1935 and 190 in 1934. Of these, 95 fell under classes I to V (Statement A, Part I) and 3 under Class VI (Statement AA, Part I), against 84 and 188 in the preceding year. Of the excluded cases, under Classes I to V, 24 were declared to be false as compared with 17 in 1935 and 34 in 1934. The percentage of excluded cases to cases reported works out to 0·07.

The percentages under Classes I to V, and VI are negligible.

In 5 cases, compensation ranging from Rs. 15 to 40 was awarded to the accused by the Magistracy under section 553, Criminal Procedure Code.

During the year, 3 persons were prosecuted under section 182, Indian Penal Code, of whom 2 were convicted and the case against 1 was pending at the end of the year.

Pending Police cases.

7. At the end of the year there were 2,399 cases of all classes pending, as against 2,095 in 1935 and 1,801 in 1934. Of these, 865 were pending under Classes I to V (Statement A, Part I) and 1,534 under Class VI (Statement AA, Part I).

True police cognizable cases.

8. During the year 1936, 137,074 cases of all classes were classified as true against 139,642 in 1935 and 109,449 in 1934. Of these, 126,473 resulted in conviction, giving a percentage of 92·27 as compared with 94·01 in 1935 and 91·61 in 1934.

Statement A, Part I.—Under the Indian Penal Code (Classes I to V), 6,394 cases were classified as true against 6,736 in 1935 and 6,672 in 1934. Of these, 2,140 resulted in conviction, giving a percentage of 33·47 against 35·53 in 1935 and 34·26 in 1934.

Statement AA, Part I.—Under Class VI, 130,680 cases were classified as true. Of these, 124,333 ended in conviction giving a percentage of 95·14 against 96·97 in 1935 and 95·33 in 1934.

The percentage of true cases of all classes to cases reported stands at 98·19. Under Classes I to V the percentage stands at 86·72 while under VI it stands at 98·83.

Undetected police cognizable cases.

9. The total number of cases of all classes remaining undetected at the end of the year under report was 3,334 against 3,372 in 1935 and 3,320 in 1934. The percentage of non-detection works out to 2·39 against 2·37 in 1935 and 2·98 in 1934.

Statement A, Part I.—Under Classes I to V, 3,331 cases remained undetected the percentage of non-detection being 45·18.

Statement AA, Part I.—Under Class VI, there were 3 cases undetected at the close of the year the percentage of non-detection being negligible.

Result of trial by classes.

Statement A, Part I.

10. *Class I—Offences against the State, etc.*—In this class there were 151 cases for disposal including 26 cases pending from the preceding year and 2 cases of the previous year again brought on to the register, against 109 cases in 1935 and 100 in 1934. Convictions were obtained in 56 cases as against 43 in 1935.

An increase is noticeable under the following heads :—

	1935.	1936.
Offences relating to coin	2	5
Rioting or unlawful assembly	23	68

On the other hand the following heads registered a decrease :—

	1935.	1936.
Offences relating to stamps	7	3
Offences relating to Government Promissory notes ..	23	18
Other offences against public justice	22	15

Class II—Serious offences against the person.—Under this head there were 1,281 cases for disposal including 219 cases pending from the preceding year and 9 cases of previous years again brought on to the register as compared with 1,224 cases in 1935 and 1,239 in 1934. Convictions were obtained in 351 cases as against 421 in 1935.

The increase occurred under the following heads :—

	1935.	1936.
Murder	48	120
Attempts at murder	13	35
Unnatural offence	9	12
Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty	19	32
Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	56	66

The following heads showed a decrease :—

	1935.	1936.
Rape by a person other than the husband ..	20	12
Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ..	12	7
Grievous hurt	254	244
Hurt	350	341
Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution	109	95
Criminal force to woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	33	20

Class III—Serious offences against the person and property or against property only.—In this category there were 1,219 cases for disposal including 66 cases pending from the preceding year and 1 case of the previous year again brought on to the register, as against 1,066 in 1935 and 1,187 in 1934. Convictions were obtained in 209 cases as against 239 in 1935.

The head " Lurking house trespass etc. " has mainly contributed to the increase in this class, 1,085 cases having been registered under this head as against 920 in 1935.

Decrease is noticeable under the head " Robbery " as 46 cases have been registered under this head during the year, against 57 in 1935.

Excluding 240 cases of " Rioting, house breaking and theft " contributed by the communal riots, the head " Lurking house trespass etc." is responsible only for 845 cases for the year as against 920 of 1935.

Class IV—Minor offences against the person.—There were in all 50 cases for disposal including 9 cases pending from the preceding year, against 45 in 1935 and 173 in 1934. Convictions were obtained in 14 cases as against 9 in 1935.

Class V—Minor offences against property.—Including 387 cases pending from the preceding year and 44 cases of the previous years again brought on to the register, there were 4,672 cases for disposal as against 5,097 in 1935 and 4,802 in 1934. Convictions were obtained in 1,510 cases as against 1,681 in 1935.

Although the head " Cheating " in this class shows a slight increase, the heads " Theft " and " Criminal breach of trust " have recorded

a decrease as compared with the cases under these heads of last year, as will be seen from the following figures :—

	1935.	1936.
Cheating	357	379
Theft	3,561	3,104
Criminal breach of trust	685	664

In this class there were 517 cases concerned with cycles. Of these, 178 were detected and 339 remained undetected at the end of the year. Of the 517 cases 266 were cases of theft, 250 of criminal breach of trust and 1 of receiving stolen property.

These cases are mainly due to the cycles being left unattended in streets and public places by their owners and to letting on hire cycles to unknown and unreliable customers by cycle shop-keepers. Detection is very difficult in these cases.

Class VI—Other offences not specified above.—This class comprised 132,229 cases inclusive of 1,388 cases pending from the preceding year as compared with 134,486 in 1935 and 103,973 in 1934. Convictions were obtained in 124,333 cases as against 128,883 in 1935.

Statement AA, Part I.

11. There were 167 cases of murder and attempted murder including 12 cases pending from the preceding year against 72 in 1935 and 67 in 1934. Of these, 16 ended in conviction, 10 in acquittal, 1 declared to be false, 2 declared to be mistake of facts, in 1 the accused was declared to be a lunatic, in 1 the accused died before trial, 104 remained undetected (including 7 cases of infanticide) and 32 were pending at the end of the year.

Serious offences.

There were 11 cases of culpable homicide inclusive of 3 cases pending from the preceding year. Of these, 7 ended in conviction, 1 in acquittal 2 remained undetected and 1 was pending at the end of the year.

In the 155 murders and attempted murders reported during the year, there were 7 cases of infanticide. The victims in the remaining 148 cases were 143 males, 4 females and 2 children, in 1 case there being 2 victims. The analysis of the motive of crime in these cases is as follows :—

21 cases	.. quarrels.
12 ,,	.. jealousy.
4 ,,	.. gain.
3 ,,	.. (motive could not be ascertained.)
7 ,, (infanticide)	.. motive—apparently the desire of the mother to conceal her shame.
107 ,,	.. communal riots.
1 case	.. classified as an accident (wrongly reported as a murder).
155	

In no case of infanticide was a conviction obtained.

'The following case is worthy of mention:—

A woman named Makbulan daughter of Ghasita came to Bombay from the United Provinces and engaged one Abdul Razzaq Ghulam Husain as her "Sarangiwala" in January 1936. She got rid of him as she did not like his behaviour towards her. He tried his best to persuade her to stay as his mistress which she vehemently refused. This enraged Abdul Razzaq and on the 8th of June 1936 when Makbulan was asleep he entered her room and threw sulphuric acid on her face, chest and arms. She was removed to hospital for treatment where after 20 days she succumbed to the burns received. The accused was arrested and evidence was led in the High Court about his guilt. The tumbler used by him and the man who sold acid were traced and from his clothes it was shown that the acid was thrown by him.

The case would ordinarily have ended in grievous hurt but it was proved by medical evidence that the burns caused by sulphuric acid, in this case, were sufficient to cause death. One-third of the body was burnt by the sulphuric acid and it was proved that if one-third of the body was burnt it would necessarily end in death. The case is of interest from the medico-legal point of view.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment on the 8th October 1936 under section 304, Indian Penal Code.

Sessions cases and persons.

12. During the year 1936 the Sessions Court tried 100 cases against 123 in 1935 and 105 in 1934. Of these, 81 ended in conviction and 18 in acquittal while in 1 case the accused died before trial. These cases involved 142 persons of whom 110 were convicted, 31 were acquitted and 1 died before trial.

Cases of suicide.

13. I subjoin the usual statement compiled by the Coroner of Bombay of cases of suicide:—

	Male.	Female.
Europeans and Anglo-Indians	4	....
Christians	5	1
Muhammadans	17	2
Parsis	11	2
Hindus	62	15
Jews	1	....
Total ..	100	20
Grand Total ..	120	

During the year 1936 the Coroner held 817 inquests as against 773 in 1935 and 772 in 1934.

In exercise of the power vested in them by Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 5819, dated 16th September 1902, the police disposed of 1 case of simple accidental death during the year.

14. Including 1,370 cases pending from the preceding year the offences under the special and local laws dealt with by the police numbered 132,023 against 134,185 in 1935 and 103,742 in 1934. Of these, 124,168 ended in conviction. The bulk of these cases fell under the following Acts :—

Offences under Special and Local Laws.

Bombay City Police Act,
Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act,
Public Conveyances Act,
Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act, and
City of Bombay Municipal Act.

The offences under other Local Acts were comparatively few.

An appreciable increase is noticeable under the City of Bombay Municipal Act, the total number of cases registered being 31,138 as against 25,959 in 1935.

On the other hand fewer cases were registered under the following Acts :—

	1935.	1936.
Bombay City Police Act	77,199	75,570
Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act	3,129	2,107
Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act	22,332	18,057
Public Conveyances Act	3,758	3,207

The decrease of 2,413 in the total number of Local Act cases registered during the year 1936 as compared with the number of previous year is negligible considering the volume of cases.

During the year under report 681 children and young persons under the age of 16 years were sent by the Bombay City Police to the Umarkhadi Children's Remand Home. Of these, 307 were picked up under section 7 of the Bombay Children Act.

Beggars.—4,013 professional beggars were dealt with under section 121 of the Bombay City Police Act and 74 were externed under section 27 (2) of the said Act, during the year.

Being engaged with suppression of riots in the City during the last quarter of the year, the police could not pay the same attention to this nuisance throughout the year as in the past.

The beggar nuisance in the City is increasing day by day and will continue to do so if matters are allowed to remain as at present. The police unaided cannot keep the City reasonably clear of beggars the persistence of whom is encouraged by the neglect of the problem by other authorities, the leniency of the Courts in not awarding deterrent punishments and the misplaced philanthropy of certain members of the public. The long desired comprehensive and effective scheme for tackling the beggar problem, with the necessary co-operation of the Municipality, the magistracy and the public with the police appears to be as far off as ever.

Betting and gaming.—The following is the summary of the work done by the Bombay City Police to suppress gaming in the City :—

The statistics have been divided into the following five parts :—

(1) Raids on bucket shops.
(2) Raids on houses other than bucket shops.
(3) Gaming in public places in connection with race betting.
(4) Gaming (other than race betting) in public places.
(5) Aiding or facilitating gaming.

Gaming Houses.

——	Bucket shops.		Gaming houses other than bucket shops.	
1	2		3	
	1935.	1936.	1935.	1936.
Number raided on warrants ..	12	4	718	148
Number raided without warrants ..	..	5	..	277
Number of persons arrested ..	55	26	4,254	2,262
Number of persons convicted ..	24	6	2,414	935
Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	13	6	1,010	559
Number of persons absconding ..	1	..	29	12
Number of persons died	1	..	2	1
Number of persons released by police before trial.	..	..	..	16
Number of persons pending ..	16	14	799	739
Excluding persons pending percentage of convicted to arrested.	61·54	50·00	69·87	61·39

Gaming in Public Places.

——	Cases in connection with wagering on horse races.		Cases other than those in column 2.	
1	2		3	
	1935.	1936.	1935.	1936.
Number of cases	78	47	1,361	930
Number of persons arrested ..	138	75	2,675	1,895
Number of persons convicted ..	56	15	2,261	1,528
Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	53	15	273	267
Number of persons died ..	..	..	..	1
Number of persons pending ..	29	45	141	99
Excluding persons pending percentage of persons convicted to arrested.	51·38	50·00	89·23	85·08

Aiding and facilitating gaming.—Under section 12-A of the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act, IV of 1887 (as added by Bombay Act I of 1936) in all 61 houses were raided by the police. 83 persons were arrested for aiding and facilitating gaming by printing, publishing, etc. newspapers, news sheets, etc. Of these, 46 were convicted, 36 were acquitted or discharged and the case against 1 is pending.

1. The total number of places raided during this year was 434 as against 730 of the previous year and 603 of the year 1934. It, however, compares favourably with the years 1931, 1932 and 1933, the average of these being only 286·7.

2. The reasons for this drop as compared with the two previous years are many. After the new amendment there was a noticeable cessation in sutta gambling for a month or so doubtless due to the fact that the principals were engaged in finding out exactly how the law would affect them and how they could best circumvent it. Greater use of the telephone was then made by agents who collected money quietly and passed on to their principals the details by telephone. In many cases money was not handed over immediately and the names of punters were not written down. When the riots broke out, very little attention for nearly three months could be paid to this form of crime. The figures available thus really represent the work of nine months.

3. The number of persons proceeded against under section 12 was 1,970 as compared with 2,813 in 1935 and the number of such cases was 977 against 1,439 in 1935.

4. Gambling as it existed before the passing of the amendment to the Act has certainly decreased but organized gambling with the aid of telephones still continues and is likely to continue or even to increase as long as gamblers have unhampered use of telephones in their business. Delay in the disposal of these cases encourages—at any rate is very less effective in putting down this crime—gambling. It will be seen during the year under review that 753 persons were awaiting their trial out of 2,288 at the end of the year while in 1935 the number was 815 out of 4,309 so far as gaming houses are concerned. Immediate disposal of these cases and the award of the maximum punishment will checkmate this evil to a very great extent. The time is also coming when externment of those convicted under section 12 of the Gambling Act may be necessary.

Cinematograph Act and the Board of Censors.

14-A. 1,617 films were examined during the year 1936 and 1,606 including 55 with endorsements were certified for exhibition. 7 films were refused a certificate. The certificates given by the Board for 6 films were withdrawn by it but subsequently they were re-certified with amplified endorsements.

757 films passed by other Boards were received for exhibition in Bombay and one of them was found objectionable. The portions that were objected to being excised, the certificate given to this film by the Bengal Board was endorsed for exhibition.

2,300 duplicate certificates were issued.

The Cinematograph Act Fund showed a balance of Rs. 5,446-6-3 at the end of the year. The details of receipts and expenditure are as under :—

Receipts.	Rs.	a.	p.	Expenditure.	Rs.	a.	p
Balance on 1st January 1936.	4,375	10	4	Expenditure ..	24,052	4	5
Examination fees ..	29,098	0	0	Fees refunded ..	185	0	0
Interest on Securities ..	303	10	0	Refund to Government of grant-in-aid.	8,381	8	0
Sale proceeds of rules, application forms, etc.	9	14	8	Balance on 31st December 1936.	5,446	6	3
Sale proceeds of 3½ per cent. Government Securities (1947–50) of the face value of Rs. 6,700	4,277	15	8				
Total ..	38,065	2	8	Total ..	38,065	2	8

The Board's financial position was satisfactory during the year under report. Its receipts on account of examination fees exceeded its expenditure by Rs. 4,860-11-7 and it was able to pay to Government Rs. 8,381-8-0 being the final instalment of the refund of the grant-in-aid received from them in previous years.

At the close of the year the Board had 3½ per cent. Government Securities (1947–50) to the face value of Rs. 6,700.

Cognizable crime, direct cases.

15. The total number of direct Magisterial cognizable cases was 20,251 against 25,622 in 1935 and 22,778 in 1934. Of these, 18,743 ended in conviction giving a percentage of 92·55.

Statement A, Part I.—Under the Indian Penal Code, classes I to V, the direct Magisterial cognizable cases were 369 of which 16 ended in conviction, giving a percentage of 4·34.

Statement AA, Part I.—Under Class VI the direct Magisterial cognizable cases were 19,882 of which 18,727 ended in conviction giving a percentage of 94·19.

The majority of such direct Magisterial complaints fall under Class VI.

The total number of persons involved in these cases was 20,384 of whom 18,764 were convicted. Of these, 479 were involved in cases under Classes I to V and 19,905 in cases under Class VI. Of the 18,764 convicted persons, 19 were convicted in cases under Classes I to V while 18,745 were convicted in cases under Class VI.

Persons in police cases.

16. During the year under report, 140,632 persons were prosecuted by the police, exclusive of 2,800 under arrest at the close of 1935, against 144,300 in 1935 and 113,777 in 1934. Of these, 130,599 were convicted. The percentage thus stands at 92·87 against 93·07 in 1935 and 90·60 in 1934.

Statement A, Part II.—Under the Indian Penal Code (Classes I to V), 3,952 persons were tried and 2,488 were convicted, giving a percentage of 62·96 compared with 64·74 in 1935 and 59·49 in 1934.

Statement AA, Part II.—Under Class VI, 135,674 persons were tried, of whom 128,111 were convicted, giving a percentage of 94·43 against 96·00 in 1935 and 94·14 in 1934.

At the close of the year 3,505 persons were awaiting trial against 2,806 in 1935 and 2,466 in 1934. Of these, 1,425 were under Classes I to V (Statement A, Part II) and 2,080 under Class VI (Statement AA, Part II).

Under section 73 of the Bombay City Police Act, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Crime Branch, cancelled 44 bail bonds as compared with 58 in 1935 and 70 in 1934.

Statement B, Part I, non-cognizable cases.

17. The number of non-cognizable cases reported to the Magistracy was 50,471 as compared with 41,421 in 1935 and 25,739 in 1934.

With 5,643 cases pending from the previous year the total number of cases for disposal was 56,114 of which 40,199 ended in conviction.

The number of offences under special and local laws reported direct to the Magistracy during the year was 46,940 against 39,047 in 1935 and 23,095 in 1934.

Statement B, Part II, persons in non-cognizable cases.

18. In these 56,114 non-cognizable cases, 58,329 persons were involved of whom 40,348 were convicted.

Statement C, property stolen and recovered.

19. The total value of property alleged to have been stolen in cognizable cases reported to the police amounted to Rs. 8,23,140 as compared with Rs. 6,81,294 in 1935 and Rs. 7,36,140 in 1934. The total value of property recovered was Rs. 1,26,915 which gives a recovery percentage of 15·42 as compared with 27·40 in 1935 and 22·91 in 1934. Statement C gives the sub-heads under which the property stolen and recovered is classified.

An analysis of the figures shows that the amount of property stolen under thefts and robberies of all kinds is Rs. 7,13,445 as against Rs. 4,29,130 in 1935 and the amount recovered is Rs. 1,00,918 against Rs. 1,42,095 in 1935. The recovery percentage for 1936 is 14·15 as against 33·11 for the preceding year.

The communal riots which broke out in the year under report were responsible for this large amount of property stolen as will be evident from the fact that no less than Rs. 3,55,516 worth of property was reported as stolen during the riots and of this only Rs. 2,327 worth of property was recovered. The amount of property shown as stolen in many cases during the communal riots was, doubtless, grossly exaggerated with a view to subsequent claims for compensation in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate. If the property stolen during the riots is excluded from the total figures, the recovery percentage works out to 26·64 which compares not unfavourably with the recovery percentages for the previous two years. Investigation was seriously hampered by

the disturbances which kept all the officers on duty in the streets of the city for nearly three months of the year.

The amount stolen in criminal breach of trust cases is Rs. 1,09,695 and the amount recovered is Rs. 25,997 giving a percentage of 23·69. The corresponding percentage for the previous year was 17·68.

The following table shows the number of offences of all classes against property in which the police were successful as compared with those in which they were unsuccessful :—

Offences.	Number registered.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number found false.	Number struck off as mistake of law or facts.	True cases left for investigation.	Number in which conviction was obtained.	Remarks.
1. Dacoity ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2 pending.
2. Robbery ..	46	..	1	2	43	10	14 „
3. House-breaking ..	1,085	5	2	2	1,076	174	111 „
4. Ordinary thefts ..	3,104	49	8	16	3,031	939	186 „
Total ..	4,237	54	11	20	4,150	1,123	313 „

Not counting the cases still under investigation, the police were successful in 23 per cent. of the robbery cases, 16 per cent. of the house-breaking cases and 30 per cent. of the theft cases.

During the year 111 persons were dealt with under sections 411 and 414, Indian Penal Code, for receiving stolen property and 201 persons were dealt with under section 114 of the Bombay City Police Act for being in possession of property reasonably suspected to be stolen.

The following case is of interest :—

One Amarsingh Indrajitsingh who had a *pan* shop at Mhatarpakhadi Road was not doing very well so he consulted his friend Jagmohansingh Bharatsingh who had just then come out of jail after undergoing some term of imprisonment. Jagmohansingh promised him to do something "good" if suitable information was forthcoming. Amarsingh knew that deceased Bhagwanmal Santkoji a Marwari was very rich and had many ornaments. They invoked the help of (1) Ismail Gafoor, (2) Wasil Jamalkhan and (3) Isoof Muhammad who are expert housebreakers. On the night of 21st March 1936 all these managed to make a hole in the house of the deceased, entered his place, gagged him and took away ornaments worth Rs. 11,768. The deceased struggled hard as there was more property in the house than was already stolen but the accused did not get time and had to remain content with what they got. One of them stabbed the deceased in the abdomen and they all made their escape good.

The case was taken up by the C. I. D. and Divisional Police and information was given to all the Marwaris to be on the look out for such property and to give information to the Police. As a result of

this one Shankar Daji a goldsmith gave information to the C. I. D. that Jagmohansingh wanted to sell some property. The C. I. D. trapped him and arrested him with a very small share of the stolen property. After very protracted enquiries all the accused were arrested and property worth Rs. 10,072-2-0 was recovered from various places in and out Bombay City.

All the five accused, Ismail Gafoor, Wasil Jamalkhan, Isoof Muhammad, Amarsingh Indrajitsingh and Jagmohansingh Bharatsingh were finally tried by the High Court, Bombay. Except Jagmohansingh Bharatsingh, who was made approver in the case, all the four accused on an unanimous verdict of the jury were convicted and sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment each under section 460, Indian Penal Code.

Special and Crime Branches.

20. (1) *Organization.*—The Special Branch staff continued to be numerically the same as in the previous year. Government were, however, pleased to make the temporary appointments of one Superintendent and one Sub-Inspector permanent with effect from 1st March 1936.

(2) *Plays.*—139 plays were scrutinised by the Special Branch during the year as against 187 in 1935. 130 plays were passed as unobjectionable, 6 were passed after amendment and 3 were rejected.

(3) *Festivals.*—The festivals of Ramzan Id and Bakri Id passed off peacefully. Muharram began on March 25th and concluded peacefully on April 3rd. The public were warned, as usual, to abide by the rules for the regulation of the Muharram festival.

255 applications for Ganpati passes were scrutinised by the Branch as against 262 in 1935. A section of the Bombay Brahmins celebrated the Ganpati festival between August 21st and August 30th according to *Tilak Panchang* (Almanac); while the general Hindu public celebrated the festival from September 19th to September 29th according to the old almanac. Both these celebrations passed off peacefully.

(4) *Naturalisation.*—50 applications for naturalisation as British subjects were received for report during the year as against 56 in 1935. These were submitted by :—

Portuguese Indians	20
Germans	5
Iraqians	5
Iranians	6
Russian Refugees	2
Austrian	1
Czechoslovakians	2
Italians	3
Armenian	1
Persons without nationality	4
Indian to British (Imperial)	1
Total	50

(5) *Pilgrim season.*—The Muhammadan Branch worked in close co-operation with the Pilgrim Department during the Haj Season.

(6) *Pilgrim passes to Iraq.*—774 passes were issued to Muhammadans proceeding to Iraq on pilgrimage during the year as against 832 in 1935. 1,295 persons actually travelled on these passes as against 1,459 in the preceding year.

(7) *Emergency Certificates.*—71 foreigners were recommended for Emergency Certificates during the year as against 90 in 1935.

(8) *Recommendation for visas.*—17 foreigners were recommended for visas as against 14 in 1935.

(9) *Applications for passports.*—956 applications for passports were recommended by the Branch during the year as against 776 in 1935. In 6 instances the police refused to endorse applications.

(10) *Permission to come to India.*—The Branch reported on the applications of 36 foreigners for permission to come to India as against 23 in 1935.

(11) *Examination of passports.*—The Foreign Branch boarded 565 incoming vessels during the year as against 584 in 1935. The examination of passports was enforced on all incoming boats. 52,861 passports were examined compared with 51,593 in 1935. 4,331 foreigners were attended to on arrival from overseas during the year as against 3,522 in 1935.

(12) *Permission to land.*—The Branch dealt with 389 persons, who came to India without proper passports or visas, as against 339 in 1935. Distribution by nationality was as follows :—

British (European and Indian) subjects	123
British Protected subjects	92
Roumanian	1
Germans	16
Portuguese	30
Americans	12
French	10
Italians	10
Chinese	23
Japanese	2
Spanish	4
Czechoslovakian	1
Greeks	6
Belgians	4
Norwegian	1
Yugoslavian	1
Afghans	17
Russian Refugee	1
Swedes	5
Dutch	9
Austrian	1
Iraqians	2
Danish	8
Polish	2
Swiss	6
Iranian	1
Hedjazian	1
Total	389

(13) *Deportation.*—One Italian, one Iranian and one subject of a native state were deported from Bombay, under the provisions of the Foreigners Act, III of 1864, during the year by the Special Branch.

(14) *Repatriation.*—The Branch received the following repatriates from the places mentioned against their names and arranged for their despatch to their homes up-country :—

Iran	3
Abyssinia	12
Vancouver (Canada)	7
Sourabaya (Java)	20
Colon (Panama)	2
Iraq	11
Aden	6
Constantinople (Turkey)	1
Yokohama (Japan)	1
London	1
Havana (Cuba)	1
Total	65

(15) *Theatrical artistes.*—Deposits were taken, and guarantees of return passages enforced, in the cases of 118 theatrical artistes as against 170 in 1935.

Besides the above, 29 alien artistes were permitted to enter British India other than by Bombay, on a combined guarantee covering their repatriation. The guarantee was cancelled before the departure of the artistes, with the result that they became stranded in Bombay. Subsequently the artistes were repatriated by the Branch.

(16) *Stowaways.*—Two American citizens and one Arab arrived at this port as stowaways. They were refused permission to land and sent on by the vessels in which they had arrived.

(17) *Strikes.*—During the year under report, there were 13 industrial strikes as against 19 in the preceding year. The decrease in the number of strikes was largely due to the efforts of the Labour Officer appointed by Government.

(18) *Prosecutions.*—

(*a*) *Under the Criminal Law Amendment Act and the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act.*

Bombay Communist case.

On the 10th January 1936, the Bombay Special Branch carried out two simultaneous raids in Bombay—one at Matunga and the other at Sankli Street—which resulted in the arrest of Teja Singh Sutantar at Matunga and (1) Iqbal Singh Hundal *alias* Nooruddin, (2) Som Nath Lahiri and (3) Chinta Singh at Sankli Street, all active but under-ground communist agitators. A large quantity of communist literature, including hundreds of copies of issues Nos. 4 and 5 of the "Communist", the unauthorised organ of the Communist Party of India, was seized at Sankli Street and also a sum of Rs. 4,200 in a leather bag. Teja Singh Sutantar was dealt with under the Punjab Criminal Law Amendment Act by the Punjab Government. Iqbal Singh Hundal, Som Nath Lahiri and Chinta Singh were prosecuted under Sections 17 (1) and (2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908, and sections 18 (1)

of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay. After a protracted trial, Iqbal Singh Hundal and Som Nath Lahiri were convicted on all the counts and sentenced on the 4th June 1936, to an aggregate term of two years' rigorous imprisonment each. Chinta Singh was acquitted. As regards the money seized, this was eventually ordered, by the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, to be returned to the accused.

(*b*) *Under the Indian Passport Act.*

One Indian passenger from Africa arrived in Bombay with an expired passport. He was prosecuted under rule 6 (*a*) of the Indian Passport Rules and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50.

(19) *Warning to the Press.*—During the year, warnings were given under the orders of Government to 32 persons as against 43 in 1935 for non-compliance with the requirements of the law relating to presses, books and newspapers.

(20) *Proscription of Literature.*—150 copies of proscribed literature were seized during the course of the year.

(21) *Demand of security under the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931.*—Security was demanded under this Act from 12 presses and 27 newspapers during the year under report.

(22) *Notices under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code.*—During the communal riots, which commenced on the 15th October 1936 and lasted for over two months, 12 vernacular newspapers were served with notices issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, under section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code, prohibiting them from publishing any news or comments relating to communal riots, except with the previous approval of the Director of Information.

(23) *Riots over the Byculla Sabha Mandap.*—Since May 1936, ill-feeling had been growing between the Hindu and Muslim communities in Bombay on account of the proposed construction by the Municipality of a Sabha Mandap for the Maruti Temple, Byculla, which was situated close beside the Byculla Mosque. The old "Mandap" was demolished several years ago when the site was acquired for road widening purposes; but it was contended by the Muhammadans that this was a new construction which would result in the playing of music and the consequent disturbing of prayers in the mosque. Matters came to a head when a resolution requesting the Municipal Commissioner to open negotiations between the two communities was lost in the special meeting of the Municipal Corporation held on 22nd September. The Muhammadan members of the Corporation walked out in protest and thereafter considerable agitation was carried on against the proposed construction of the Sabha Mandap. The Municipal Commissioner postponed commencement of the construction until 13th October, thus affording an opportunity for the leaders on either side to arrive at a settlement acceptable to both parties. As no formula could be agreed upon, it was decided to commence work. Government's attitude was made clear in a Press Communique, dated 15th October. In this it was pointed out that prior to the demolition of

the original structure, worship was carried on in the temple and the mosque without friction and an assurance was given that Government would exercise their powers of prohibition and control in the event of nuisance and annoyance being caused to worshippers in the mosque once the Sabha Mandap was completed. It was also stated that, if peaceful conditions were threatened, Government, while acting impartially, would take steps for the strict maintenance of order and peace. The contractor commenced work on the 15th October, and necessary police arrangements were made to prevent crowds for assembling. The trouble began when a party of Muhammadans who had stationed themselves inside the mosque from very early morning started to throw stones at the workmen. Crowds of Hindus and Muhammadans indulged in an orgy of stone-throwing and had to be dispersed. Trouble soon spread to the other parts of the city, Bhendi Bazaar, Kamathipura, etc., where cases of stabbing and stray assaults became frequent. Though the situation began to improve from the fourth day of the riots, minor incidents continued to occur till the 28th October and it was not till the 1st November that the situation returned to normal. On the 2nd November, however, there was a recrudescence of trouble and cases of assault and petty arson continued to take place daily thereafter. From the 7th December onwards no incident at all occurred and by the 23rd conditions in the City returned to normal. The total casualties were 94 dead and 632 injured. Arrests, both for participation in riotous activities and as a preventive measure, totalled 2,601. Comprehensive reports on the riots have already been submitted to Government.

(24) *Political situation.*—During the year, the political situation was more or less quiet. The Congress having decided to enter the new legislatures, strenuous efforts were made by the party to ensure maximum returns to the Legislative Council and Assembly.

Crime Branch.

(25) *Organization.*—During the year 1936 the strength of the Crime Branch remained the same as last year, with the exception of the addition of 1 Deputy Inspector and 1 clerk to the Prevention of Crime Branch. The results achieved during the year in spite of the fact that the riots during the latter part hampered greatly the work of the Branch, have been gratifying as will be seen from the figures given below.

(25-A) *Criminal cases.*—During the year the Crime Branch dealt with 168 cases under the Indian Penal Code (including 16 transfer cases) as against 232 cases in the previous year; of these, 10 cases were Magisterial enquiries as against 20 in the previous year. The 168 cases were investigated by the different branches as detailed below:—

(*i*) Detection of Crime Branch (including 12 transfer cases) ..	107
(*ii*) General Branch (including 3 transfer cases and 10 Magisterial enquiries)	59
(*iii*) Prevention of Crime Branch (including 1 transfer case) ..	2
	168

(26) *Assistance to the Divisional Police.*—Assistance was also rendered to the Divisional Police in all important and serious crime. Joint enquiries were successfully carried out in the following cases :—

Mhatarpakhadi Marwadi Murder Case.
Hyderabad (Deccan) Palace Gurkha Murder case.
Agripada Dacoity and Robbery cases.
7 House-breaking and theft cases.

(27) *Assistance to District Police.*—The District Police and Police from other parts of India were assisted in a number of important offences amongst which mention may be made of the following :—

(1) Bandra house-breaking and theft cases.
(2) Borivli house-breaking and theft cases.
(3) Virar house-breaking and theft cases.
(4) Kalyan Taluka Pathan dacoity case.
(5) Nander (Hyderabad-Deccan) house-breaking and theft cases.
(6) Madras Presidency idol theft cases.
(7) Karachi house-breaking and theft cases.
(8) Mercara Town (Coorg) Criminal Breach of Trust case.
(9) Nadghat (C.P.) Criminal Breach of Trust case.
(10) Calcutta cheating and conspiracy case.
(11) Surat cheating and conspiracy case.
(12) Kotah State rape case.

(28) *Gambling cases.*—During the year the Crime Branch carried out the following raids :—

(*i*) *Without warrants*—				
Raids	29			
Cases	55			
Total number of persons arrested ..	167	Convicted ..	55	
		Discharged or acquitted ..	17	
		Pending ..	94	
		Dead ..	1	
				167
(*ii*) *With warrants*—				
Raids	7			
Cases	19			
Total number of persons arrested	53	Convicted ..	36	
		Discharged or acquitted ..	5	
		Pending ..	12	
				53

(*iii*) 10 cases of street gambling were detected involving 36 persons of whom 16 were convicted, 6 acquitted or discharged and the cases against 14 were pending at the close of the year.

(29) *Interesting cases.*—

(*i*) *Bombay Municipality Town Duty Fraud case.*

In January 1936, the Bombay Municipality brought to the notice of the Bombay C. I. D. a series of frauds committed by their employees with the help of others in respect of the Municipal import and export duties on rice, sugar, jaggery and ghee. The amount involved in these frauds amounted to Rs. 11,169-3-0. The documents forged in connection with this case numbered 947 and the fraud would have continued for some time but for the departmental enquiry made by the Municipality in connection with an application received. It was thought desirable to investigate one case fully and send it to Court as a test case. In the case investigated by the C.I.D. it was found

that a mukadam working in the Carnac Bridge Goods Yard had forged various bogus consignment notes with the assistance of the Town Duty Register Clerk, a Loading Clerk, a Goods Marker and a Paster (filing clerk) all employees of the B. B. & C. I. Railway and a Municipal Inspector and others.

The *modus operandi* adopted by the accused in brief was as follows :—

The Bombay Municipality levies import duty on grain, sugar, jaggery and ghee. When the same goods are exported, the Municipality refunds the import duty to the exporter. In the case of rice, a declaration of the exporter on the town duty refund forms, verified and signed by the Loader, the Town Duty Register Clerk and the Municipal Inspector was sufficient to claim a refund on the bags of rice exported. Realising that this system lent itself readily to fraud the accused mukadam prepared bogus town duty refund forms accompanied by bogus railway consignment notes and conspired with the other accused persons to get these forms passed. He then submitted the town duty refund forms to the Municipality through a licensed broker authorised to claim such refunds. In three years the accused realised Rs. 11,169-3-0.

The method employed was as follows :—

When the accused mukadam presented the bogus forms the accused Town Duty Register Clerk registered them, and the loading clerk signed them certifying that the goods had been duly loaded in the wagons. The accused marker gave a bogus mark which was alleged to be on the consignments and the paster furnished receipt numbers taken from genuine consignments to suit their purpose. Finally the Municipal Inspector certified that the goods had been exported.

It was ascertained that certain entries on the railway consignment notes were filled in by accused marker, which in a genuine case would have been filled in by the weighing clerk and the receipt clerk.

After careful investigation which brought out all these facts the persons referred to above were arrested and placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, to stand their trial under sections 467, 468, 471, 420 and 109, Indian Penal Code. The loading clerk accused was made an approver. The mukadam, the marker and the Town Duty Register Clerk were committed to Sessions and convicted while the paster and the Municipal Inspector were discharged.

(ii) Gang of house-breakers by wall-boring.

During the months of April, May and June a series of house-breaking and thefts occurred in different parts of the city. The similarity in the *modus operandi*, boring holes through the walls, indicated that the offences were the work of a gang. The records of this office showed that one Punja Hira adopted this particular *modus operandi*. Enquiries were therefore set afoot to trace him and one of his known associates and on the night of the 12th June 1936 Punja Hira and two others were arrested near the Mulji Jetha Market where, according to information received, they had come to break open a cloth shop.

Enquiries made with them led to the search of three places in different parts of the City where 6 other persons were found and arrested. From one room a chit bearing the address of one Ramchandra Gopal was found out and he was traced at Benares with property. In all the gang consisted of 10 men—4 from the Northern India, 1 from Goa, 3 from Ahmedabad, 1 from Thana and 1 from Malvan.

The members of this gang, all hardened criminals, 8 of whom had been previously externed under the Bombay City Police Act were working together in the common interest of the gang which was formed for the systematic commission of cognizable and non-bailable offences, and within a period of 3 months they committed no less than 10 house-breakings and thefts and removed property worth about Rs. 15,000. The cases against the members of this gang were pending in the court at the close of the year. Nine of the accused have since been declared a criminal tribe by Government.

Since the arrest of this gang house-breakings of this peculiar type have entirely stopped.

(iii) House-breaking and Murder in the Nizam's Bombay Palace compound.

On 22nd April 1936 the bungalow of the Bombay Agent of the H. E. H. Nizam of Hyderabad had his residence on Malabar Hill burgled and jewellery valued at Rs. 9,368 stolen.

On 27th April 1936 while the above offence was still under investigation a Gurkha watchman at the palace nearby was fatally stabbed when he challenged some intruders. His cries attracted the attention of other inmates of the servants' quarters of the palace who ran to his help and arrested one of the intruders named Ranchod Bhika. It was then ascertained that some clothes of the servants had been stolen. The Police while making enquiries found a half pearl lying near the place where the accused was arrested. Although minutely questioned this accused who had a previous record refused to divulge any information. Enquiries regarding a coat he was wearing led the police to a tailor who stated that he had prepared three such coats—one for this accused, one for a washerman Bhagwan Ramji and the third for one Mahadeo Ganpat. Bhagwan Ramji when traced on 30th April 1936 admitted that he had kept stolen property on a roof of the house in Maruti Lane but a search of the roof under somewhat hazardous conditions produced nothing. Subsequently this person pointed out a spot on the roof where from underneath a tile 81 diamonds and 921 pearls were recovered. On a subsequent statement some pearls were recovered from the Esplanade Maidan and some property from the hilly waste ground to the rear of the Baroda Palace near the scene of both offences. The third accused Mahadeo Ganpat was eventually traced at Miyagaum (Broach) on 6th May 1936 and ornaments were recovered from him. Bhagwan Ramji who was on bail made an unsuccessful attempt to commit suicide for

which he was prosecuted. Ranchod was eventually sentenced to transportation for life while Mahadeo Ganpat got 3 years rigorous imprisonment.

(iv) Bohra House-breakers.

During the months of May, June and July a number of burglaries occurred in the Bohra localities in the jurisdiction of the Pydhoni and Palton Road Police Stations.

Between 23rd and 26th May 1936 a Bohra house in Nagdevi Street was entered by breaking the hasp on the front door. Gold ornaments and cash of the collective value of Rs. 890 were removed. Some chance prints were discovered at the scene.

On 5th June 1936 another Bohra house situated in Bohra Bazaar, Fort, was burgled. The lock on the front door was found to have been opened by means of a duplicate key. The property stolen consisted of clothes, gold ornaments and cash of the collective value of Rs. 350. Here also some chance prints were discovered.

On 2nd July 1936 a Bohra house on Nagdevi Street was broken into. Entrance was effected by opening the lock on the door by means of a duplicate key. Property stolen consisted of gold ornaments and cash of the collective value of Rs. 3,350. Some readable prints were also found here but it was not known whose prints they were.

A noteworthy point in the last two cases was the fact that both took place between 3 and 6 p.m. during the temporary absence of the inmates.

The C.I.D. in the course of the enquiries arrested on suspicion at about 2 p.m. the following day a Bohra youth named Saifuddin Ghulamalli. On his person a sum of Rs. 44–8–0 in Government Currency Notes and cash was found, for which he could not satisfactorily account. Further enquiries showed that another Bohra youth Abbasbhai Muhammadalli had also been seen moving in the locality about the time the offence was committed. He was therefore arrested on suspicion at about 12 midnight on 3rd July 1936.

It was found that the finger prints found at all three places were of the fingers of this second suspect. In consequence of the statements made by the two suspects on 4th July 1936 they were sent with a panch witness but closely shadowed by detectives to the jewellery shop of one Kikabhai Prabhudas of Mumbadevi to receive money on account of ornaments sold to him (Kikabhai) the previous day. Kikabhai, however, got scared at the sight of the stranger (panch witness) with the accused and denied having received any property from them but after some time he took the party to Bhoiwada 2nd Lane there as he put his hand in his pocket to take out the money, the shadowing C.I.D. party arrested him. On his person a portion of the stolen property and Rs. 1,100 were recovered. It was then discovered that the accused had not given the whole of the property to Kikabhai. On further questioning the accused Saifuddin made a statement on 5th July 1936 and showed a trunk in his room at Khoka Bazar where some more property was found. There remained yet a lot to be recovered.

They were again questioned and on 6th July 1936 in consequence of their further statements another Bohra named Nomanbhai Kalabhai (accused No. 3) was arrested and in consequence of a statement made by him, more of the stolen property was recovered.

On 8th July 1936 accused No. 1 again took the police to Khoka Bazar and from underneath the electric fittings therein some more property was recovered. On 10th July 1936 a gold ring was recovered.

The total amount of property thus recovered came to Rs. 2,928.

On the arrest of these men such burglaries ceased.

(v) Safe breaking case.

On the night of 16th June 1936 a shop in Bapu Khote Street was broken into and the safe inside was found to have been forced open by drilling holes therein. Entrance into the shop was effected by removing the inside latch on the rear door by drilling holes in the door panel. Gold ornaments and cash of the collective value of Rs. 2,871 were found to have been stolen from the safe.

The C. I. D. and the Finger Print Bureau officers visited the scene and discovered one small print on the knob of one of the drawers of the safe. Inquiry showed that this chance print tallied with one of the prints of a known safe breaker named Mohan Magan. Vigorous search was made for Mohan for a number of days but he could not be traced in Bombay. In the meantime enquiries disclosed that one Jetha Bhagwan had been seen moving about in the locality a couple of days prior to the commission of the offence. A search was set afoot for him and he was arrested in Bombay on 24th June 1936. After a long search Mohan was arrested in Ahmedabad on 27th July 1936 and brought to Bombay.

Jetha Bhagwan after much enquiry showed the place where he had buried his share of the stolen property. This share of his was valued at Rs. 1,260 and was found to have been buried under a heap of refuse and earth behind the latrine in the compound of Haji Kassam's Chawls on Lamington Road.

Both of them who had not come to the notice of the Police for 17 and 13 years respectively were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment.

(vi) Cat Burglar.

On 23rd September 1936 a telegram was received from the Superintendent, Government Prison Farm, Visapur, intimating the escape from the prison of one Mahadeo Laxman who was undergoing a term of imprisonment for 6 years since 1933. This man was a notorious cat burglar and had given the police a good deal of trouble in the past.

On the morning of 28th September 1936 complaints of thefts the previous night were received from the Cathedral Boys High School and the Outram Hotel situated in the Fort. In one case a school master had

lost watches valued at Rs. 46 belonging to himself and two of his colleagues and in the other watches, links, cash etc., collectively valued at Rs. 296 belonging to three hotel residents had been stolen.

The modus operandi in these cases tallied with that of the above Mahadeo Laxman.

The C. I. D. in spite of diligent enquiries could not trace him at his old haunts. An extended search eventually led to his arrest in the Elphinstone Circle Garden on 5th October 1936.

Some property was found on his person and some more was found in a room in the Kashmir Hotel at Dhobi Talao where he was temporarily residing. The property so found was identified by the complainants in the aforesaid two cases. On 9th November 1936 he was convicted and sentenced.

The early discovery by these means of this man certainly prevented a number of similar cases and reassured many residents in the Fort area.

(30) *Persons deported to India from Foreign countries.*—32 persons deported from the undermentioned foreign countries were dealt with as against 34 in the year 1935. These persons were taken charge of and sent to their respective homes :—

Africa	5
United States of America	18
Burma	1
Java	3
China	1
Arabia	1
Siam	2
England	1
	32

(31) *Action under section 565 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.*—284 persons ordered to report their places of residence to the police on release from jail under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code, were dealt with during the year 1936 as against 233 in the previous year; of these, 48 were arrested and sentenced for fresh offences committed by them. 66 disobeyed the orders out of whom 35 were re-arrested and dealt with under section 176 (*2*), Indian Penal Code, as against 24 in the previous year.

(32) *Counterfeit currency notes.*—During the year 1936, 41 forged notes were sent by the Currency Office for enquiry as against 63 in the previous year.

(33) *Enquiries sent by Magistrates.*—10 cases were referred to this Branch for enquiry and report by the Magistracy during the year 1936 as against 20 in the previous year. Reports in 5 cases were submitted after investigation and 5 were still under enquiry at the end of the year.

(34) *Modus Operandi Bureau.*—During the year under review 1,420 criminals were registered. An Assistant Photographer was engaged in March and the temporary appointment of an Inspector was abolished in June since when the Bureau has been working with its sanctioned

strength. Besides supplying information regarding crimes and criminals on request, the Bureau traced 43 cases. The Bureau is still in its infancy but is doing good work which should prove increasingly useful as its records increase.

(35) *Prevention of Crime Branch—Organization.*—During the year 1936 the Prevention of Crime Branch completed its fourth year of preventive work, which is continuously increasing. The Branch deals with the following preventive measures :—

1. Working of Criminal Tribes Act.
2. Foreigners' Act.
3. Externment under section 27 of the Bombay City Police Act (IV of 1902).
4. P. R. T. from Bombay.
5. Records.
6. The Branch also investigates cases detected by them and rounds up gangs of bad characters for externment and deportation.

I. *Indian Penal Code and Local Act cases.*—The Prevention of Crime Branch investigated 2 Indian Penal Code cases (including Roha Police Station Transfer case) and 123 Local Act cases during the year 1936, the Silver and National Clubs gambling raid cases being the notable ones.

II. *Foreigners deported out of British India.*—18 persons were deported under section 3 of the Foreigners Act (III of 1864) during the year 1936 as against 27 in the year 1935.

III. *Returned Foreigners Deportees.*—During the year under review 53 persons who had been deported under the Foreigners Act were traced as having returned to Bombay in contravention of deportation orders as against 50 in the year 1935. These 53 undesirables were disposed of as under :—

(*a*) 38 dealt with under section 4 of Act III of 1864 and re-deported, 27 of whom were also dealt with under section 27 of the Bombay City Police Act (IV of 1902).
(*b*) 6 externed under section 27 of the Bombay City Police Act (IV of 1902).
(*c*) 3 given licenses to return to British India.
(*d*) 3 deportees' orders of deportation were cancelled.
(*e*) 3 deportees' cases are pending.

53

IV. *Externment from Bombay City under section 27 of the Bombay City Police Act, IV of 1902.*—115 persons were externed by this Branch under provisions of section 27 of the Bombay City Police Act as against 135 in the year 1935 and 20 externees were dealt with under section 128 of the Bombay City Police Act as against a similar number in the previous year. The cases of 824 persons, who were brought up for externment by the Divisional Police, were also dealt with during the year as against 494 in the year 1935. The total number of persons externed under section 27 of the Bombay City Police Act during the year 1936 was 939 as against 624

in the year 1935. The increased use of externment, as shown by the above figures, is largely responsible for restoring peaceful conditions in the City after the riots broke out and keeping the criminal element in check. The additional power of externment given to the police under section 27 (2) of the Bombay City Police Act to extern gamblers will, it is hoped, be found useful in course of time to deal with the members of that fraternity but three convictions in three years are required according to law before externment can be ordered and these are not easy to obtain. One person was dealt with under these new powers during the year. An extension of these powers to gambling under section 12 (Gambling Act) is desirable as this form of gambling is on the increase since the Gambling Act was amended.

V. *P. R. T. System.*—369 convicts were transferred to prisons nearest to their homes by making use of this system (*vide* Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 6986, dated 30th October 1901) as against 480 in the previous year. Of these, 288 were externees convicted under section 128 of the Bombay City Police Act for early return to this City, as against 271 in the previous year.

VI. *Working of Criminal Tribes Act.*—The total number of registered members of criminal tribes in Bombay at the beginning of the year 1936 was 303. During the year, 31 were added to the roll. Owing to cancellations, death, transfers outside Bombay, etc., 28 were removed from the registers. The net number of registered members of criminal tribes in Bombay at the end of the year 1936 was 306 as detailed below according to tribes :—

1.	Rajput Bhamptas	25
2.	Takari Bhamptas	7
3.	Kaikadis	17
4.	Waghris	47
5.	Mang-Garudis	179
6.	Mixed Gang	25
7.	Kanjars	1
8.	Pasis and Bhars	5
		306

21 persons were prosecuted under section 22 of the Criminal Tribes Act ; 20 were convicted and the case against one was pending at the close of the year, as against 14 dealt with in the previous year, of whom 13 were convicted and the case against one was withdrawn.

7 persons were dealt with under section 25 of the Criminal Tribes Act, and were transferred to their districts as against 9 in the previous year.

1 person was dealt with under section 28 of the Criminal Tribes Act and sent to Jath State.

147 registered members of criminal tribes from other districts came to Bombay on passes for employment, etc., of whom 135 returned and 12 remained in the City as against 129 last year, all of whom had returned.

67 registered members of Pasi and Bhar tribes came to Bombay on passes for employment from the mofussil during the year, of whom 42 have remained in Bombay as against a similar number who visited Bombay in the previous year, 59 of whom remained.

12 members of criminal tribes who were on probation are residing in Bombay.

12 persons were kept on the "D" list under rule 12 of the Criminal Tribes Rules during the year of whom 1 was subsequently registered during the course of the year and 11 remained on the "D" list.

4 registered members of criminal tribes were removed to a settlement under section 16 of the Criminal Tribes Act (viz. 3 Mang-Garudis and 1 Kaikadi).

200 finger impression slips of Pasis and Bhars and other tribes were recorded during the year 1936.

(36) *Pathan Branch.*—This Branch assisted the City Police where Pathans were concerned and also gave assistance to the District Police. Amongst the more important cases, the Lamington Road, Dongri and Palton Road murder cases and the P. & O. Steam Navigation Company's theft case deserve mention, all of which ended in conviction. Valuable assistance was also rendered to the Special Branch in matters relating to Pathan residents, new arrivals, passports, etc. The Motor Vehicles Department was also assisted in like manner in verifying the characters of applicants for licences.

This Branch was also busy during the year attending to complaints against Pathan money-lenders.

During the year the Branch obtained orders against 14 Pathans under section 27 of the Bombay City Police Act. 3 Pathans were deported under section 3 (Act III of 1864) as foreigners and 2 were dealt with under section 4 (Act III of 1864).

The Pathan Branch in spite of its small strength (i.e. 1 Inspector and 2 Head Constables only) rendered valuable assistance to the Police and Shipping authorities in connection with Pathan and Punjabi seamen and during the communal riots did much in keeping under control the Pathan element in the City.

(37) *Vigilance Branch.*—The following is a summary of the work done by this Branch during the year 1936 :—

(1) *The Bombay Children Act, XIII of* 1924.

Section 7 (1) (*a*).—39 destitute children were picked up under this section ; of these 19 were sent to certified schools, 13 handed over to their guardians, 2 absconded from the Children's Home and cases against 5 are pending.

Section 7 (1) (*f*).—20 children were removed to the Children's Home from objectionable places.

Section 9.—3 victimised children were picked up and their guardians prosecuted. In one case prosecution was subsequently withdrawn.

Section 10 (1).—1 case picked up under this section resulted in conviction.

Section 12.—1 case picked up under this section is pending.

(2) *The Bombay City Police Act, IV of* 1902.

Section 121.—15 children were arrested for begging. Of these, 7 were convicted, 6 handed over to guardians, 1 acquitted and the case against 1 is pending.

Section 27.—3 pimps were externed under this section.

(3) *The Bombay Prevention of Prostitution Act, XI of* 1923.

Section 3 (*soliciting*).—152 cases were picked up under this section; of these 150 ended in conviction and 2 in acquittal.

Section 5 (*Living on the earnings*).—22 cases were dealt with under this section. Of these, 15 ended in conviction, 5 in acquittal and 2 are pending.

Section 8-*B* (*a*)—(*Permitting use of premises as a brothel*).—1 case picked up under this section resulted in acquittal.

Section 9 (1)—(*Issue of notices*).—6 prostitutes were served with notices to quit.

Section 9 (4)—(*Violation of Commissioner's orders*).—3 cases picked up under this section resulted in conviction.

(4) *Indian Penal Code.*

Section 363.—1 case was picked up under this section. The accused was extradited to Hyderabad State.

Section 366-*A*.—1 case which is pending.

Section 372.—2 cases of which one resulted in conviction and the other is pending.

Section 373.—1 case which is pending.

(5) *The Child Marriage Restraint Act XIX of* 1929 (*Sarda Act*).

Sections 4, 5 *and* 6.—1 case which is pending.

(38) *Anti-Gambling Squad.*—Anti-Gambling Squad with a strength of 2 Sub-Inspectors and 34 Constables was started as an experimental measure from the 19th June 1936. This staff was drafted from the Divisional strength. A portion in the office of Superintendent of Police, "D" Division, at Jacob Circle, being centrally situated, was utilised as an office for this Squad. As the two officers were almost every day engaged in courts in connection with the hearing of the cases detected by them

and they could hardly get any time to effect fresh raids, two more Sub-Inspectors were added on the 17th July 1936, thus bringing the total strength of the branch to 4 Sub-Inspectors and 34 Constables including one Constable-writer. These officers have been very busy and the need of forming a permanent branch with one senior officer was greatly felt and has now been administratively approved by Government.

The following raids were carried out by this branch up to the end of the year 1936 :—

(*i*) Raids	.. 61	(all without warrants).	
Cases	.. 160		
Total number of persons arrested	.. 330	Convicted	.. 87
		Discharged or acquitted	.. 65
		Pending	.. 178
			330

(*ii*) 11 cases of street gambling were detected involving 28 persons of whom 5 were convicted, 6 acquitted or discharged and the cases against 17 were pending at the close of the year.

Preventive action.

21. Under the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code, 49 persons were placed before the Magistracy as against 60 in the preceding year and 61 in 1934.

The following is the result of their trial :—

19 convicted and 10 acquitted.

Cases against 12 were withdrawn while those against 8 were pending at the end of the year.

In all 939 persons were externed from the City of Bombay, 577 under section 27 (1) of the Bombay City Police Act, being members of gangs associated for the purpose of committing offences, 1 under section 27 (2), being a habitual offender against the Prevention of Gambling Act and 361 under section 27 (2A), not being natives of Bombay City or the Bombay Suburban District and having been convicted more than twice of offences punishable under Chapter XII, XVI or XVII of the Indian Penal Code.

Of these 939 externees, 170 were involved in the communal riots, of whom 159 were externed under section 27 (1) and 11 under section 27 (2A).

In the preceding year 624 persons were dealt with under section 27 (1) and 27 (2A) of the Bombay City Police Act.

264 persons [of whom 130 were previously externed under section 27 (1) and 134 under section 27 (2A)] who returned to Bombay without permission were dealt with under the provisions of section 128 of the Bombay City Police Act as against 193 in the preceding year.

394 persons wandering about between sunset and sunrise for the purpose of committing offences were dealt with under section 112 as compared with 585 in 1935.

The continuous and systematic employment of preventive measures had the desired effect of keeping the crime under control, in spite of the heavy contribution by the riots.

Police Buildings.

22. The work of constructing subsidiary buildings in connection with the scheme for providing additional office accommodation and residential quarters in the School of Art compound has already started.

Government have administratively approved the provision of a patient's lift at the Northcote Police Hospital, and have provisionally selected this work for being financed during the year 1937–38. A long felt inconvenience is thus likely to be removed.

Arms Act.

23. The distribution of licenses granted under the Arms Act during the year is shown in tables A, B, B (1), B (2) and B (3) printed as appendices. New licenses granted during the year numbered 413 covering 637 weapons and the number cancelled was 434 covering 650 arms. At the close of the year there were 6,294 licensed persons possessing 9,396 arms which shows a decrease of 21 in the licensed persons as compared with the figures for the year 1935. All the arms possessed by any one person are entered in one license.

Of the 17 firms licensed to deal in arms, ammunition and military stores, 8 only are licensed to deal in ammunition of the prohibited bores, viz. 6 Indian and 2 European ; 12 including the above 8, deal in rifled arms and ammunition and breech and muzzle-loading guns and ammunition. 2 deal in old arms, 2 in lead shots and 1 in swords.

During the year 3,800 references were made to verify arms and ammunition bought from dealers in Bombay.

Four persons were prosecuted for offences under the Act and all were convicted.

Explosives Act.

Under this Act, 315 licenses were issued. They are classified in table "C" appended to the report. Magazines, places for the manufacture of fireworks and blasting powder, and other places licensed under this Act were periodically inspected and found to be maintained in accordance with the orders of Government.

There were no prosecutions under the Act during the year under report.

Petroleum Act.

The licenses issued under this Act, classified in table "D" appended to the report, show an increase of 59 compared with the last year's figures. Licenses granted for the storage of dangerous petroleum in quantities exceeding 40 gallons number 184 which shows an increase of 3 as compared with the figures for the year 1935.

There are 146 underground tanks with pumps installed, against the same number for the previous year.

One person was prosecuted and convicted under the Act during the year.

Poisons Act.

115 licenses under the Poisons Act were granted.

Tram cars.

A statement submitted by the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Ltd., giving details of accidents to passengers, pedestrians and vehicular traffic in connection with the running of tram cars is appended to the report as table "F". The number of slight accidents shows a decrease of 107 and that of serious accidents a decrease of 11 as compared with the figures of 1935. There were 10 fatalities.

The localities in which most accidents occurred were :—

Parel Road	86
Vincent Road	28
Girgaum Road	23
Hornby Road	21
Sandhurst Road	20
Grant Road	15
Frere Road	14
Kalbadevi Road	14
Mint Road	12

Theatres.

Licenses were renewed in the case of 4 theatres, 6 cinema theatres and 28 cinemas. Two cinemas, viz. Raghuvir Cinema and Mahim Talkies, which were closed during the preceding year, were re-opened and relicensed during the year under report and 2 cinemas, viz. the "Central Talkies" which has been erected at Khatao Wadi, Girgaum, and the "Derby Talkies" which has been erected at the Nowroji Hill Estate, Dongri, were newly licensed.

Two applications for the erection of cinemas were sanctioned during the year. The proposed sites are situated (1) at Plot No. 809, Scheme No. 5, Dadar Matunga Estate, Vincent Road and (2) at the junction of Esplanade Road and First Marine Street, Dhobi Talao. Two applications for the erection of cinema theatres, viz. one at Plot No. 264B and C, Dadar Matunga Estate, near the Matunga Railway Station, G. I. P. Railway, and the other at Plot No. 5, Mangalwadi, Girgaum Road, were refused during the year under report.

One circus visited Bombay. 208 performance licenses in all were issued during the year.

Motor Vehicles Act.

The Motor Vehicles Tax Act of 1935 which came in force from 1st April 1936 has changed the working of Motor Vehicles Department as all the records which were hitherto kept according to the calendar year have now to be kept according to the financial year, the registration and re-registration now being periodical. The information regarding the registration and re-registration of vehicles formerly incorporated in this report as required by the Government in the Home Department letter No. 0/9-E dated 21st January 1930 and

regarding the collection of fees, will henceforth be included in the report on the working of the Motor Vehicles Tax Act which will be submitted to Government separately at the end of the financial year.

During the year under review 3,921 motor cars, 204 motor cycles, and 281 heavy motor vehicles were registered. The figures for 1935 and 1936 are given below :—

	Motor cars.		Motor cycles.		Heavy motor vehicles.	
	1935.	1936.	1935.	1936.	1935.	1936.
American	2,900	2,552	26	15	95	187
English	961	958	164	107	260	81
Continental ..	299	411	27	82	10	13
Total ..	4,160	3,921	217	204	365	281

There were 896 taxi cars licensed to ply for hire. These vehicles were thoroughly inspected in March and October. The taxi meters were carefully checked and complaints of over charging were negligible. A stricter method of examining taxi meters has been introduced and all meters are now tested in accordance with the system employed by the Metropolitan Police, London.

60 lorries and 259 omnibuses were licensed to ply for hire. The number of taxi drivers' permits was 1,238 ; 120 permits were issued to drivers of public lorries and 340 were issued to drivers of omnibuses. 190 conductors' permits were issued.

There were 4,662 motor accidents or 58 less than in the previous year. The figure includes accidents in which no injury was caused to persons ; for instance, collisions with victorias, tram cars, labour carts, etc.

Out of this number 112 were fatal accidents resulting in 112 deaths or 26 more than in the previous year. The motor vehicles involved in such accidents were thoroughly examined by officers of the Motor Vehicles Department.

In 37 of the fatal accident cases, the police were of opinion that the driver was at fault, and as three drivers died after the accident, prosecutions were launched in the remaining 34 cases, with the following results :—

Convicted	10
Acquitted	2
Discharged	10
Pending	12
Total ..	34

In 74 cases the police were of opinion that the drivers were not at fault or there was no evidence on which to charge them. In 1 case the driver concerned could not be traced.

Included in the above the following 7 cases are worthy of special mention :—

(1) A car proceeding along Lady Jamshedji Road collided with a bullock cart which was crossing the road to enter a Wadi. Continuing its course it mounted the footpath, proceeded about 100 yards and collided head on with a municipal gas lamp, with the result that the driver was seriously injured, and died on the way to hospital.

(2) A Hindu male was knocked down on the wrong side of Nepean Sea Road and killed by a car which was driven in a zigzag and rash manner by its driver who was drunk. It carried the deceased for a distance of about 200 feet., dropped him in the centre of the road and was then driven away at high speed. The driver was traced and sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 or in default to suffer three months' rigorous imprisonment.

(3) The driver of a car proceeding over Grant Road Bridge, when mid-way down the eastern side of the Bridge, suddenly steered the vehicle to the right and crashed into a tramcar proceeding in the same direction. After impact the car travelled for some distance and when brought to a standstill its driver fell on to the road. He was found to be under the influence of liquor and died the next morning.

(4) A car being driven on Vincent Road in a northerly direction bumped into a hand cart which was being pushed by a Hindu Bhaya, killing him on the spot. The driver was charged under section 304-A, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

(5) A car driven across an intersection at Colaba Causeway at a fast speed knocked down a traffic constable and dragged him for a distance of 58 feet. The driver was charged and sentenced to two months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 400. Against this order he appealed in the High Court, but the sentence was confirmed.

(6) A European girl aged five was knocked down on the Colaba Road by a car which was being driven at speed. She was removed to hospital but died the same evening. The driver was charged but was given the benefit of doubt and acquitted. An appeal was filed in the High Court against the acquittal which was upheld by the High Court.

(7) In one case the driver of a motor car was responsible for knocking down and causing injuries to six persons out of whom one died. He was driving along Vithalbhai Patel Road, in a rash manner whilst under the influence of liquor, and knocked down a pedestrian walking in the opposite direction who fell on another pedestrian injuring him. The car proceeded without stopping

towards the level crossing gate near Kennedy Bridge and was then turned towards Sandhurst Bridge via Girgaum Road, where it knocked down a cyclist and ran into a hack victoria. Two persons who were seated in the victoria were thrown out. The car still continued on and ran into a taxi car which impact finally stopped it. A child seated in the car driven by this driver was thrown out and injured at the time of impact.

He was arrested, charged and convicted to suffer six weeks' rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 150. His motor driving license has been suspended by Government for three years on a recommendation from this office.

Of the 112 fatal accidents, 35 occurred between 7 a.m. and mid-day, 26 between mid-day and 5 p.m., 44 between 5 p.m. and mid-night and 7 between mid-night and 7 a.m. In 30 cases the victims were children under 12 years of age. In 50 cases the age ranged from 12 to 40 years ; in 18 cases from 40 to 50 years and in 14 cases the age was over 50 years.

Motor cars were concerned in 71 fatal accidents, light lorries in 18 and heavy lorries in 22. In 1 case the vehicle was not traced.

Periodical inspections were carried out particularly of heavy motor vehicles whilst running on the roads. As a result 351 vehicles, i.e. 173 cars, 98 trucks, 78 lorries and 2 motor cycles were found to have serious mechanical defects due to overloading or faulty maintenance and the registrations of the vehicles were cancelled till the defects were rectified. In each case both the driver and the owner were prosecuted for using and permitting the use of a defective vehicle.

In addition to these roads inspections 1,056 heavy motor vehicles, trucks and omnibuses were inspected at the Head Police Office. On an average each vehicle was inspected twice before it was certified as fit.

The registration of 7 heavy motor vehicles was permanently cancelled as they were found to be mechanically worn out and dangerous for use on the road.

In all there were 1,874 prosecutions under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act and the Rules thereunder during the year, of which 1,126 ended in conviction. The figures for the previous year were 2,741 and 1,982 respectively.

The number of driving licenses issued and renewed together with the number of duplicates motor driving licenses issued was 23,090 ; the fees thereby accruing amounted to Rs. 64,298.

In addition to their work in the City the Inspectors visited Poona every month to examine motor vehicles plying for hire and to test applicants for public motor licenses. The districts mentioned below were also visited by them during the year.

The following figures show the number of motor vehicles licensed to ply for hire in each district visited :—

1.	Kaira	207
2.	Thana	288
3.	West Khandesh	306
4.	Nasik	429
5.	Poona	711
6.	Satara	652
7.	Sholapur	181
8.	Belgaum	528
9.	Dharwar	324
10.	Kolaba	203
11.	Ratnagiri	290

This represents an increase of 347 public motor vehicles inspected in the mofussil during the year.

Omnibuses.—The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company Ltd. plied their omnibuses over 12 different routes in Bombay City during the year, covering the routes to a scheduled timing. They are kept in excellent condition and 31 new omnibuses were licensed during the year.

Table "E".

No.	Particulars.	1935.	1936.
1	Number of cars and cycles registered	4,377	4,125
2	Cars previously registered in other provinces and freshly registered in Bombay	612	623
3	Number of heavy motor vehicles registered ..	365	281
4	General (Trade) numbers issued	110	83
5	Number of transfers effected	10,503	10,276
6	Number of cars licensed to ply for hire	959	896
7	Number of lorries licensed to ply for hire ..	76	60
8	Number of buses licensed to ply for hire ..	190	259
9	Number of motor driving licenses issued (including renewals and duplicates)	20,834	23,090
10	Number of public motor car licenses issued ..	1,280	1,238
11	Number of public motor lorry licenses issued ..	119	120
12	Number of public motor bus licenses issued ..	203	217
13	Number of Bus Conductor's permits issued ..	173	190
14	Number of temporary licenses issued	6,533	7,990
15	Number of accidents including fatalities ..	4,720	4,662
16	Number of fatal accidents	86	112
17	Number of prosecutions	2,741	1,874
18	Number of convictions	1,982	1,126
19	Number of acquittals	195	236
20	Number of cases withdrawn	224	132
21	Number of cases struck off	4	....
22	Number of cases pending	336	380
23	Number of persons driving warned	2,664	2,354
24	Number of public motor car licenses suspended by the Commissioner of Police ..	170	134
25	Number of public motor car licenses cancelled by the Commissioner of Police	5	1
26	Number of motor vehicles registrations of which were suspended	546	351
27	Number of heavy motor vehicles registration of which was permanently cancelled ..	24	7

The number of driving licenses issued and renewed together with the owner's (A) and driver's (B) permits issued and renewed in each of the districts of the Bombay Presidency is shown in Table E (1), appended to the Report.

Pilgrims.

24. During the outward pilgrim season of 1935-36, 4,037 pilgrims left Bombay for the Hedjaz.

Fires.

25. The total number of fires in the City in 1936 was 393 and the aggregate amount of estimated loss of property was Rs. 22,31,137.

The figures for the preceding year were :—

Fires	307
Value of property lost	Rs. 14,67,614

Statement D, Police establishment.

26. The accompanying table indicates the variations during the year in the strength of the Bombay City Police Force. The total permanent strength of the Force at the close of the year stood at 4,565 as against 4,499 in 1935.

The population of the City according to the census of 1931 is 1,161,383 and the proportion of crime to population on these figures stands at 1 to 8·47 as compared with 1 to 8·30 in 1935 and 1 to 10·60 in 1934.

The proportion of crime to each police unit stands at 30·04 as compared with 31·09 in 1935 and 25·92 in 1934.

Armament, statement E.

27. During the year under report, 20 pistols (revolvers Webleys) and 26 muskets (·410 bore) were purchased from the Kirkee Arsenal for the additional officers and Armed Police. The total number of fire-arms in the possession of the Bombay City Police Force, at the end of the year, was as follows :—

Revolvers	.. ..	290 (289 Webleys and 1 Enfield).
Muskets	.. ..	748 { ·410 bore .. 648 ; ·476 bore .. 100 }

Punishments and rewards.

28. During the year 83 officers and men were punished as compared with 206 in 1935. The details are as follows :—

Departmentally punished otherwise than by dismissal ..	79
Judicially punished	2
Dismissed (inclusive of 2 dismissed after being judicially punished)	4

Of the total number punished 4 were Europeans and 79 were Indians.

In all serious cases which were not tried judicially regular departmental proceedings were held.

The number of officers and men rewarded during the year was as follows :—

(*a*)	Good service tickets	3,925
(*b*)	Silver stripes	26
(*c*)	Two stripes	53
(*d*)	One Stripe	201
(*e*)	Money rewards from the Customs and Excise Departments	5
(*f*)	Money rewards from the Magistrates and District Police	42
(*g*)	Money rewards granted by the Commissioner of Police	560
(*h*)	Money rewards paid by members of the public, etc.	49
	Total ..	4,861

The following officers and men were awarded titles and medals :—

New Year's Honours.

Name with rank.	Title or Medal.
Khan Bahadur Kavasji Jamshedji Petigara, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.S.O., I.P., Deputy Commissioner of Police	King's Police Medal.
Inspector G. J. Bird	King's Police Medal (for gallantry)
Head Constable Yeshwant Arjun Devle, No. 1225/A	
Head Constable Sukrulla Mansaballi, No. 2585/A	
Police Constable Ramchandra Bala Chawan, No. 3241/A	
Mr. C. H. Reynolds, I.P., Deputy Commissioner of Police	Indian Police Medal.
Inspector Rao Sahib N. P. Wagle ..	
Jemadar Gopal Sadu Powar, No. 14/A ..	
Head Constable Faizmohamed Khan Mahomed Hayatkhan, No. 913/K ..	

Education.

29. Exclusive of Europeans the number of officers who can read and write stands at 162 against 166 in the previous year. Of these, 145 were literate in English against 147 in 1935. Literate Head Constables and Constables numbered 2,660 as against 2,500 in 1935. Of these, 343 have a knowledge of English as against 349 in the preceding year.

582 recruits came under training of whom 343 were allotted to Divisions, 49 resigned, 47 were discharged and 143 continued under training at the close of the year.

First Aid classes for officers and men were arranged and 5 officers and 7 constables and 183 recruits passed the examination in First Aid to the Injured.

Thanks are due to Dr. D. S. Bharucha, Honorary Secretary, Friendly Unions Ambulance Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association, for his honorary services in this connection as also for training teams of officers and men to take part in the All India Ambulance Competitions which were held in Bombay in January 1936 and in which, as novices, these teams put up a very creditable performance.

A refresher course in drill and law for Naiks was held at the Naigaum Headquarters. 44 Naiks out of 69 who attended the course passed the examination.

Casualties.

30. The following are the details of casualties during the year 1936 as compared with 1935 :—

	1935.	*1936.*
(1) Resigned	46	66
(2) Discharged	57	95
(3) Dismissed	6	4
(4) Died	12	24
(5) Retired (on pension or gratuity)	163	136
(6) Deserted	1	2
Total ..	285	327

Health.

31. The total number of officers and men treated at the Northcote Police Hospital during the year 1936 was 5,100 as compared with 4,615 in 1935. This includes 32 cases of Tuberculosis, as against 20 in 1935.

The daily average number on the sick list was as follows :—

	1935.	*1936.*
Indian officers and men	63·45	65·28
European officers	1·73	1·76

These figures show a slight all round increase for which it is difficult to ascribe any particular reason.

Police Boys' Brigade.

There were 15 boys in the Brigade at the close of the previous year. 19 more were enlisted during the year, making a total of 34. Of these, 5 resigned, 8 were discharged while 4 were transferred as recruits, leaving a balance of 17 at the close of the year 1936.

Inspection of arms and ammunition.

32. All arms and accoutrements were regularly inspected and maintained in good order. The annual musketry practice of the Armed Police and the annual Revolver Course for officers which were to be held in the last quarter of the year, had to be postponed due to the outbreak of communal riots in the City.

33. During the year 1936, 127 persons were killed and 3,191 persons were injured in street accidents as compared with 101 killed and 3,524 injured in the preceding year :—

Street accidents.

——	Killed.	Injured.
By tram cars	10	172
By motor vehicles	112	2,238
By hack victorias	4	319
By other public conveyances	....	385
By private conveyances (other than motor cars) ..	1	77
Total ..	127	3,191

As compared with the figures for the year 1935 there was an increase of 26 in the number of persons killed and a decrease of 333 in the number of persons injured.

The net increase in the number of persons killed is arrived at as follows :—

Motor vehicles	+26
Hack victorias	+ 3
Private conveyances other than motor cars ..	+ 1
Tram cars	— 2
Other public conveyances	— 2

The decrease in the number of persons injured occurs under all heads the respective shares being, tram cars—55, motor vehicles—40, hack victorias—37, other public conveyances—160 and private conveyances (other than motor cars)—41.

The analysis of fatal motor accidents for the last three years gives the following figures :—

——	1934.	1935.	1936.
By cars and taxis	39	39	71
By motor cycles	1	....	....
By commercial vehicles heavy and light lorries	37	38	32
By buses	5	3	8
Untraced accidents	2	6	1
Total ..	84	86	112

These compared with the figures of the previous year show an increase of 32 (about 80 per cent.) in fatal motor accidents caused by cars and taxis, a drop of 6 in fatal accidents caused by commercial vehicles and light lorries, an increase of 5 in those caused by buses and a decrease of 5 in untraced accidents over the figures of the previous year. These figures provide food for thought. Allowing for the fact that in the previous year there were as many as 6 untraced cases and that these cases had they been traced might have fallen under the claim caused by cars and taxis, we are still faced with the startling fact that the number of fatal accidents caused by cars and taxis has risen by no less than 70 per cent. A further investigation has shown that this increase is mainly to be laid at the doors of private cars since the total of 71 fatal accidents for cars and taxis is made up of 64 for private cars and 7 for taxis. Whilst it may be argued that 112 fatal accidents arising from motor vehicles is not excessive in a City like Bombay where careless walking in the streets is indulged in freely by possibly not less than 60 per cent. of her population, none the less it is a matter for consideration that there has been such a sudden rise in the number. There has been no startling increase in the number of new cars registered during the year—though, of course, it is a fact that the total number of motor vehicles on the road is slowly increasing from year to year. One is therefore forced to the conclusion that what is wanted is an all-round improvement in the standard of driving and better roads and traffic amenities.

As mentioned in detail in last year's report much remains to be done for the increased safety of road-users of all kinds.

Conveyances other than motor vehicles.

34. During the year 1936, the number of public and private conveyances in the City of Bombay were as follows :—

Public vehicles other than motor vehicles	..	3,810
Private vehicles other than motor vehicles	..	2,231

The public conveyances other than motor vehicles comprised 2,178 victorias, 1,425 labour carts and 207 hand carts.

The Public Land Conveyance Licensing Department and the Divisional Police prosecuted 10,505 owners and drivers of public conveyances, other than motor vehicles, for different offences under the Bombay City Police Act and the Bombay Public Conveyances Act. 250 drivers' licenses were suspended for varying periods while 11 licenses were either cancelled or not renewed. 236 horses were rejected as unfit for further use.

There were in all 5 cases of theft, criminal breach of trust, rash driving etc. against hack victoria, labour cart and hand cart drivers during the year. Of these 2 ended in conviction, 1 was classified as true but undetected while 2 were pending at the close of the year.

Miscellaneous.

35. (*a*) The Police Notice and General Enquiry Office issued 1,099 notices consisting of 28,466 paragraphs and 514 supplements, besides striking off a large number of stereotyped forms for the use of the Department.

(*b*) During the year under report 4,377 cases were prosecuted by the 9 Police Prosecutors (including 1 Honorary Prosecutor for the Juvenile Court and 1 Temporary Prosecutor appointed in connection with the trial of riot cases) with satisfactory results.

The figures for the previous three years are :—

1933	..	..	..	..	2,832
1934	..	..	..	..	3,139
1935	..	..	..	..	3,750

(*c*) Both the cattle pounds continued to work under the direct supervision of one Poundkeeper, the appointment being held by a Sergeant.

6,697 animals were impounded during the year as detailed below :—

(*a*) By the police	..	..	..	6,311
(*b*) By the public	..	..	..	386

The figures for the previous three years are :—

			1933.	1934.	1935.
(*a*) By the Police	..	..	11,421	8,469	8,079
(*b*) By the public	..	..	906	583	410

(*d*) The following are the figures of licenses granted for places of public entertainment, class A (those at which intoxicating liquors are sold) and class B (other than those falling under class A) which remain open after 9-30 p.m. :—

Class A	..	..	..	605
Class B	..	..	..	2,310

(*e*) During the year 1936, 161 South African repatriates arrived in Bombay under the Assisted Emigration Scheme and in accordance with the arrangement in force were paid bonus money and sent to their destinations by the Police. 50 of such repatriates were permitted to return to South Africa, having refunded the money expended on their repatriation by the Union Government.

(*f*) The Bombay City Police Co-operative Urban Bank made steady progress in all directions. The membership increased from 2,087 to 2,245, the share capital from Rs. 2,75,546 to Rs. 2,96,448 and the monthly income from Rs. 1,800 to Rs. 1,900. Its reserves stood at over Rs. 67,000 as against Rs. 60,000 in the previous year. The Bank continues to be classed as " A " by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

The steady improvement in the financial condition of the Bank despite the continuance of restrictions on indiscriminate borrowing by its members reflects credit on its Chairman Mr. W. W. Godwin.

(*g*) *Recruitment of depressed classes.*—31 Mahars, 2 Mochis and 2 Mangs were recruited during the year 1936. Of these, 5 resigned and 2 were discharged.

(*h*) The Traffic Advisory Committee which was appointed in 1929 continues to be of great assistance in dealing with important traffic problems and with improvements in traffic control in the city of Bombay. A detailed report on the working of this Committee for the year 1935

was submitted to Government in October 1936; a report on its work during the year 1936 will be submitted in due course.

(*i*) This year the number of cases which took six months or longer for a decision to be reached in the Courts was 128 as against 84 in the previous year.

(*j*) The following are the principal events during the year under review :—

1. Bombay City in common with other parts of the Empire learnt with profound sorrow of the passing away on the 21st January 1936 of His Majesty King George V whose Silver Jubilee had been so enthusiastically celebrated the previous year.

2. The proclamation of the accession of His Majesty King Edward VIII on the 22nd January.

3. His subsequent abdication and the proclamation of the accession of His Majesty King George VI on the 14th December 1936.

4. On the 17th April His Excellency Lord Linlithgow the present Viceroy arrived in India from England and was received at the Gateway of India with traditional ceremony. The following day His Excellency Lord Willingdon after his long service in and for India left for England. Lord and Lady Willingdon spent their last few days in Bombay revisiting old scenes and renewing old friendships.

5. A police parade was held on the 11th May at which a special message from His Excellency the Viceroy was read out to the officers and men present by the Commissioner of Police. His Excellency's interest in the police forces of India was much appreciated.

6. During the year through the generosity of a large number of citizens of Bombay a police brass band came into existence on the 18th December when an inaugural concert was given by it to which donors were invited.

7. Other items of interest such as the amendment of the Prevention of Gambling Act, the coming of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax Act into force and the communal riots have been mentioned in the body of this report.

36. I have again the pleasant duty of acknowledging the assistance and support given me by the Deputy Commissioners and the other officers and to thank them and the men for their loyal co-operation during a trying year. The post of Office Superintendent was held during the first four months by the permanent incumbent Mr. Chhaganlal Maneklal Tijoriwala, M.B.E., I.S.O., and for the rest of the year by Mr. Sitaram Narayan Jadhav. Under their able care and guidance the office staff worked splendidly during the year.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT A—

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial Number	Law	Offence	Number pending from previous year	Number reported in the year	Number in which investigation was refused	Number remaining for investigation (Cols. 4+5−6)	Number proved or declared to be false
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Sections of Indian Penal Code						
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...
	120-B (1) ...	Cognizable criminal conspiracy.	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice*						
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to Coin.	...	5	...	5	...
4	255 to 263A ...	Offences relating to Stamps.	...	3	...	3	...
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	7	18	...	25	...
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	...	...	...	...
7	212, 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender...	...	...	...	...	...
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225B & 226.	Other offences against Public justice.	6	15	...	21	...
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	12	68	...	80	...
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	3	14	...	17	...
10A	295, 296, 297 ...	Offences against religion.	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	28	123	...	151	...
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*						
11	302, 303 ...	Murder ...	8	120	...	128	1
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	4	35	...	39	...
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	3	8	...	11	...
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband.	4	12	...	16	...
15	377 ...	Unnatural offence ...	...	12	...	12	2
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	1	7	...	8	2
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	...	61	...	61	...
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt ...	70	244	...	314	...
19	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	1	...	...	1	...
20	324, 327, 330 ...	Hurt ...	89	341	...	430	2
21	363 to 369 & 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	14	95	...	109	2
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	...	...	...	...	...

PART I.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1936.

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable	Number pending at end of year	TRUE CASES				Total Magistrates' true cases	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15)	REMARKS
		Convicted	Discharged or acquitted	Not detected or apprehended	Total true cases (Cols. 6+11+12+13)				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	5	
...	1	1	1	...	2	...	...	2	
...	6	7	5	7	19	...	...	19	4 withdrawn.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	2	13	2	4	19	...	...	19	
...	39	18	9	14	41	...	...	41	
...	2	12	3	...	15	...	...	15	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	50	56	20	25	101	...	...	101	4 withdrawn.
2	25	10	7	82	99	...	...	99	1 lunatic.
...	7	6	3	22	31	...	...	31	1 died.
...	1	7	1	2	10	...	...	10	
...	3	4	9	...	13	...	...	13	1 withdrawn.
...	3	2	5	...	7	...	...	7	
...	1	1	1	5	7	...	...	7	
...	...	52	8	...	60	...	...	60	1 lunatic.
4	71	79	120	38	237	4	...	241	1 lunatic; 1 absconded; 69 compounded; 2 withdrawn.
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	
9	115	109	126	67	302	6	1	308	1 lunatic; 1 absconded; 42 compounded; 2 withdrawn.
1	21	29	16	41	86	17	3	103	1 died.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

STATEMENT A—

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial Number	Law	Offence	Number pending from previous year	Number reported in the year	Number in which investigation was refused	Number remaining for investigation (Cols. 4+5−6)	Number proved or declared to be false
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Sections of Indian Penal Code—contd.						
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person*—contd.						
22A	332, 353 ...	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty.	5	32	...	37	1
23	354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	4	20	...	24	...
24	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	25	66	...	91	...
		Total ...	228	1,053	...	1,281	10
	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*						
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	...	2	...	2	...
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery ...	12	46	...	58	1
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	...	19	...	19	...
28	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	...	...	...	...	...
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	55	1,085	5	1,135	4
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	67	1,152	5	1,214	5
	CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*						
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	5	22	...	27	...
32	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	4	19	...	23	...
		Total ...	9	41	...	50	...
	CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*						
33	379 to 382	... Theft ... of cattle ...	...	...	...	...	...
		ordinary ...	236	3,104	49	3,291	9
34	406 to 409	... Criminal breach of trust.	125	664	...	789	...

PART I—*contd.*

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1936—*contd.*

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable	Number pending at end of year	True Cases: Convicted	True Cases: Discharged or acquitted	True Cases: Not detected or apprehended	True Cases: Total true cases (Cols. 6+11+12+13)	Total Magistrates' true cases	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15)	REMARKS
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	9	20	5	1	26	...	...	26	1 withdrawn.
...	6	10	7	1	18	1	...	19	
1	36	21	30	3	54	...	...	54	4 compounded; 1 withdrawn.
18	298	351	338	263	951	28	4	979	4 lunatics; 2 died; 2 absconded; 6 withdrawn; 115 compounded.
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	15	11	15	11	37	4	...	41	
...	3	...	1	15	16	...	...	16	
..	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	
2	113	198	45	772	1,020	...	...	1,020	1 lunatic; 1 compounded.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	133	209	61	798	1,073	5	1	1,078	1 lunatic; 1 compounded.
...	1	3	23	...	26	42	...	68	17 compounded.
...	9	11	1	2	14	1	...	15	
...	10	14	24	2	40	43	...	83	17 compounded.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 lunatics; 2 died; 1 transferred; 1 absconded; 3 withdrawn.
18	189	1,039	231	1,799	3,118	23	5	3,141	
22	92	271	99	303	675	125	3	798	1 died; 1 absconded; 3 withdrawn.

STATEMENT A—

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial Number	Law	Offence	Number pending from previous year	Number reported in the year	Number in which investigation was refused	Number remaining for investigation (Cols. 4+5−6)	Number proved or declared to be false
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Sections of Indian Penal Code—contd.						
	CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property*—contd.						
35	411 to 414 ...	Receiving stolen property.	9	90	...	99	...
36	419, 420 ...	Cheating ...	60	379	...	439	...
37	447, 448, 453 and 456 ...	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	1	4	...	5	...
38	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle.	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	431	4,241	49	4,623	9
		Grand Total ...	763	6,610	54	7,319	24

NOTES.—(1) *Column 4.*—This should include all cases
(2) *Column 5.*—Enter only cases proved or
(3) *Column 16.*—Enter only cases taken up
(4)—Explanation of differences between figures statement and column 10 of Statement A.
From Serial No. 9, 2 cases transferred to
From Serial No. 10, 1 case transferred to
From Serial No. 11, 2 cases transferred to
From Serial No. 12, 2 cases transferred to
From Serial No. 13, 1 case transferred to
From Serial No. 14, 1 case transferred to
From Serial No. 18, 2 cases transferred to
From Serial No. 20, 1 case transferred to
From Serial No. 23, 2 cases transferred to
From Serial No. 24, 1 case transferred to
From Serial No. 26, 1 case transferred to
From Serial No. 29, 1 case transferred to
From Serial No. 33, 2 cases transferred to
From Serial No. 36, 1 case transferred to

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 23rd April 1937.

PART I—*concld.*

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1936—*concld.*

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable	Number pending at end of year	TRUE CASES				Total Magistrates' true cases	Total Magistrates' cases ending in Conviction	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15)	REMARKS
		Convicted	Discharged or acquitted	Not detected or apprehended	Total true cases (Cols. 6+11+12+13)				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
2	20	56	21	...	77	...	...	77	
4	73	142	73	141	356	134	3	490	4 died; 2 absconded; 17 compounded; 6 withdrawn.
...	...	2	2	1	5	11	...	16	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
46	374	1,510	426	2,244	4,229	293	11	4,522	2 lunatics; 7 died; 4 absconded; 1 transferred; 12 withdrawn; 17 compounded.
71	865	2,140	869	3,331	6,394	369	16	6,763	7 lunatics; 9 died; 6 absconded; 1 transferred; 22 withdrawn; 150 compounded.

regarding which the Magistrate has not passed orders.
declared to be deliberately false.
by Magistrates.
shown against Serial Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 18, 20, 23, 24, 26, 29, 33, and 36 in column 4 of this Part I, for 1935 occasioned by alteration of charges by trying courts:—
Serial No. 18, 1 to Serial No. 20 and 1 to Serial No. 31.
Serial No. 36.
Serial No. 13, 2 to Serial No. 18, 1 to Serial No. 20 and 1 Serial No. 9.
Serial No. 18, and 1 to Serial No. 20.
Serial No. 20.
Serial No. 21.
Serial No. 20.
Serial No. 18 and 1 to Serial No. 24.
Serial No. 31.
Serial No. 1 and 1 to Serial No. 2 of Statement AA, Part I.
Serial No. 20.
Serial No. 33, and 1 to Serial No. 37.
Serial No. 29 and 2 to Serial No. 35.
Serial No. 5.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT A—

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial Number	Law	Offence	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.				
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence	...	...	...
	120B (1) ...	Cognizable Criminal Conspiracy	...	...	...
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice*			
2	131 to 135, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to Coin	...	10	...
4	255 to 263A ...	Offences relating to Stamps	...	3	...
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	7	13	...
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	...	...
7	212, 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225B and 226.	Other offences against public justice	4	15	...
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	114	278	...
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier	4	13	...
10A	295, 296, 297 ...	Offences against religion	...	...	...
		Total ...	129	332	...
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*			
11	302, 303	Murder	9	104	...
12	307	Attempts at murder	10	32	...
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	9	9	...
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	5	14	...
15	377	Unnatural offence	...	18	5
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	...	4	...
17	305, 306, 309... ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	...	61	...
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	135	398	...
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt...	1	...	...
20	324, 327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt	145	466	1

PART II.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1936.

Released by Magistrate's order before trial	Number of persons tried	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES' CASES			REMARKS
						Number arrested	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	
...	13	8	5	4	7	...	...	...	4 withdrawn.
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	16	14	2	5	2	...	...	...	1 absconded.
1	157	70	87	32	231	...	...	...	18 absconded.
...	15	14	1	...	2	...	...	...	
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...		
1	213	117	96	41	233	...	...	...	14 absconded; 4 withdrawn.
42	24	12	12	8	47	...	...	...	1 lunatic; 1 dealt with under Section 466, Criminal Procedure Code in previous year brought up again for trial.
10	20	7	13	1	11	...	...	...	1 died.
...	18	10	8	...	...	...	...	...	
...	14	7	7	...	5	...	...	...	1 withdrawn.
1	9	2	7	...	3	...	...	...	
...	3	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	
...	60	52	8	...	...	...	...	...	1 lunatic.
5	366	109	257	17	151	8	...	8	1 lunatic; 4 absconded; 6 non-cognizable; 138 compounded; 12 withdrawn.
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	370	144	226	37	217	12	1	11	1 lunatic: 2 died; 8 absconded; 13 non-cognizable: 61 compounded; 5 withdrawn.

STATEMENT A—

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial Number	Law	Offence	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police	Arrested by the Police during the year	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Sections of Indian Penal Code —contd.				
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person*—contd.			
21	363 to 369 & 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	15	81	1
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	...	...	...
23A	332, 353	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty.	13	80	3
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	3	21	...
24	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	22	66	...
		Total ...	867	1,354	10
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*			
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	...	9	...
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	16	67	...
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	....	15	...
28	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	...	...	...

PART II—*contd.*

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1936—*contd.*

Released by Magistrate's order before trial	Number of persons tried	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases			Remarks
						Number arrested	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
...	60	33	27	11	34	24	6	18	1 died.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	41	27	14	2	48	...	...	...	1 absconded; 1 withdrawn.
...	17	10	7	...	7	1	...	1	
...	52	22	30	...	35	...	...	...	1 non-cognizable; 4 compounded; 1 withdrawn.
62	1,055	439	616	71	559	45	7	38	4 died; 8 absconded; 4 lunatics; 20 non-cognizable; 1 dealt with under Section 466, C. P. C., in previous year brought up again for trial; 20 withdrawn; 198 compounded.
...	.....	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	
1	51	12	39	11	27	...	...	...	4 non-cognizable.
8	1	...	1	...	11	13	...	13	
...	.....	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	

STATEMENT A—

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law	Offence	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police	Arrested by the Police during the year	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Sections of Indian Penal Code —contd.				
		CLASS III—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only*—contd.			
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	37	579	...
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...
		Total ...	53	670	...
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*			
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement	8	31	...
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	4	18	...
		Total ...	12	49	...
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*			
33	379 to 382	Theft ... { of cattle ... ... ordinary	... 153	... 1,575	... 11
34	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	105	395	2
35	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	9	113	...

PART II—*concld.*

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1936—*concld.*

Released by Magistrate's order before trial	Number of persons tried	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES' CASES			REMARKS
						Number arrested	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
22	344	264	80	15	249	...	...	...	1 lunatic ; 2 compounded.
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
26	396	276	120	26	296	14	1	13	1 lunatic ; 4 non-cognizable ; 2 compounded.
...	38	10	28	1	1	69	...	69	21 compounded.
...	11	10	1	...	11	1	...	1	
...	49	20	29	1	12	70	...	70	21 compounded.
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
58	1,493	1,133	350	303	157	29	5	24	2 lunatics ; 2 died ; 1 transferred ; 5 absconded ; 10 non-cognizable ; 4 withdrawn ; 1 dealt with under Section 466 Criminal Procedure Code in previous year, again brought up for trial.
12	398	287	111	251	76	138	3	135	1 died ; 2 absconded ; 9 non-cognizable ; 3 withdrawn.
...	98	69	29	...	22	...	...	...	2 non-cognizable.

STATEMENT A—

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law	Offence	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Section of Indian Penal Code —contd.				
		CLASS V—*Minor Offences against Property*—contd.			
36	419, 420	Cheating	56	283	2
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	1	5	...
38	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	...	...	...
		Total ...	324	2,371	15
		Grand Total ...	885	4,776	25

NOTE.—(1) Columns 13 to 15—Enter only persons concerned in cases taken up direct by
(2) Explanation of differences between figures shown against Serial Nos. 9, 10, 11, Part II for 1935, occasioned by alteration of charges by trying courts:—
From Serial No. 9. 8 persons transferred to Serial No. 18, 5 to Serial No. 20 and 6
From Serial No. 10, 2 persons transferred to Serial No. 36.
From Serial No. 11, 9 persons transferred to Serial No. 13, 7 to Serial No. 18, 1 to
From Serial No. 12, 3 persons transferred to Serial No. 18 and 1 to Serial No. 20.
From Serial No. 13, 1 person transferred to Serial No. 20.
From Serial No. 14, 2 persons transferred to Serial No. 21.
From Serial No. 18, 3 persons transferred to Serial No. 20.
From Serial No. 20, 2 persons transferred to Serial No. 18 and 1 to Serial No. 24.
From Serial No. 23, 2 persons transferred to Serial No. 31.
From Serial No. 24, 1 person transferred to Serial No. 1 and 1 to Serial No. 2 of
From Serial No. 26, 2 persons transferred to Serial No. 20.
From Serial No. 29, 2 persons transferred to Serial No, 33 and 1 to Serial No. 37.
From Serial No. 33 4 persons transferred to Serial No. 29 and 1 to Serial No. 35.
From Serial No. 36, 2 persons transferred to Serial No. 5.

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 23rd April 1937.

PART II—*concld.*

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1936—*concld.*

Released by Magistrate's order before trial	Number of persons tried	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases: Number arrested	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases: Number convicted	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases: Number acquitted or discharged	Remarks
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
4	256	146	110	104	70	172	3	169	4 died; 3 absconded; 24 compounded; 5 withdrawn.
...	6	3	3	...	...	11	...	11	
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
74	2,241	1,638	603	658	325	350	11	339	2 lunatics; 7 died; 1 transferred; 10 absconded; 21 non-cognizable; 1 dealt with under Section 466, C. P. C., in previous year again brought up for trial; 12 withdrawn; 24 compounded.
163	3,954	2,490	1,464	797	1,425	479	19	460	11 died; 32 absconded; 7 lunatics; 1 transferred; 45 non-cognizable; 2 dealt with under Section 466, C. P. C., in previous year again brought up for trial; 36 withdrawn; 245 compounded.

Magistrates.
12, 13, 14, 18, 20, 23, 24, 26, 29, 33 and 36 in column 4 of this statement and column 12 of Statement A, to Serial No. 31.

Serial No. 20 and 7 to Serial No. 9.

Statement AA, Part II.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT AA—

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME NOT SPECIFIED

Serial Number.	Law	Offence	Number pending from previous year	Number reported in the year	Number in which investigation was refused	Number remaining for investigation (Cols. 4+5−6)	Number proved or declared to be false
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Section of Indian Penal Code.						
	CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified in Statement A—Part I.*						
1	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ...	18	168	...	186	...
2	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	1,370	130,653	...	132,023	...
3	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911).	...	20	...	20	...
		Total ...	1,388	130,841	...	132,229	...

NOTES.—(1) *Column 4.*—This should include all cases
(2) *Column 5.*—Enter only cases proved or
(3) *Column 15.*—Enter only cases taken up
(4) Cases entered against Serial No 3 are Statement AA, Part I, for the sake of

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 23rd April 1937.

PART I.

IN STATEMENT A—PART I, FOR THE YEAR 1936.

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable	Number pending at end of year	True cases				Total Magistrates' true cases	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15)	Remarks.
		Convicted	Discharged or acquitted	No. detected or apprehended	Total true cases (Cols. 5+11+12+13)				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
...	26	144	13	3	160	4	...	164	
3	1,508	124,169	6,331	...	130,500	19,878	18,727	1,50,378	2 died; 2 transferred; 8 absconded; 1,568 withdrawn; 38 handed over to relatives; 3 handed over to military authorities.
...	...	20	...	...	20	...	...	20	
3	1,534	124,333	6,344	3	130,680	19,882	18,727	1,50,562	2 died; 2 transferred; 8 absconded, 1,568 withdrawn; 38 handed over to relatives; 3 handed over to military authorities.

regarding which the Magistrate has not passed orders.
declared to be deliberately false.
direct by Magistrates.
not all cognizable under Section 4 (*f*) of the Criminal Procedure Code but are shown in convenience.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT AA—

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CEIME NOT SPECIFIED

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Section of Indian Penal Code—				
	CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified in Statement A—Part II.*				
1	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294 Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	15	169	...
2	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	1,900	135,669	...
3	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911).	...	20	...
		Total ...	1,915	135,858	...

NOTES—(1) *Columns 13 to 15.*—Enter only persons concerned in cases taken up direct by
(2) Persons entered against Serial No. 3 are not all concerned in cognizable offences for the sake of convenience.

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 23rd April 1937.

PART II.

IN STATEMENT A—PART II, FOR THE YEAR 1936.

Released by Magistrates' order before trial	Number of persons tried	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases.			Remarks
						Number arrested	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
...	157	144	13	4	26	4	...	4	1 absconded.
...	135,497	127,947	7,550	...	2,054	19,901	18,745	1,156	8 died; 2 transferred; 13 absconded; 1,700 withdrawn; 40 handed over to relatives; 3 handed over to military authorities.
...	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	135,674	128,111	7,563	4	2,080	19,905	18,745	1,160	8 died; 2 transferred; 14 absconded; 1,700 withdrawn; 40 handed over to relatives; 3 handed over to military authorities.

Magistrate.
under Section 4 (*f*) of the Criminal Procedure Code, but are shown in Statement AA, Part II,

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT B—

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number pending at beginning of year	Cases reported in the year	Total for disposal (columns 4 & 5)
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.				
* 1	115 ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.	.....	.....	.....
	117 ...	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	.....	.....	.....
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	.....	.....	.....
	120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	.....	.....	.....
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquility, etc., etc.*				
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	.....	.....	.....
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	.....	.....	.....
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice .	1	443	444
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants ...	.....	.....	.....
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	2	20	22
7	465 to 477A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	.....	8	8
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	.....	.....	.....
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade marks.	.....	29	29
10	149, 153A to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	3	500	503
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*				
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	.....	.....	.....
12	370 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	.....	.....	.....
12A	376 ...	Rape by the husband ...	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	.....	.....	.....

PART I.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1936.

Number dismissed without trial	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 491, C.P.C.)	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision
		Discharge or acquittal	Conviction				
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	16	384	44	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	17	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	5	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	12	4	13	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	50	388	65	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

STATEMENT B—

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number pending at beginning of year	Cases reported in the year	Total for disposal (columns 4 & 5)
1	2	3	4	5	6
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*			
13	384 to 389	... Extortion ...	1	5	6
		Total ...	1	5	6
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*			
14	345	... Wrongful confinement ...	.....	.....	.....
15	352, 355, 358	... Criminal force ...	92	677	769
6	334	... Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	.....	.....	.....
17	323	... Voluntarily causing hurt ...	77	815	892
18	374	... Compulsory Labour ...	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	169	1,492	1,661
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*			
19	417, 418	... Cheating ...	1	51	52
20	403 to 405	... Criminal misappropriation of property.	12	218	230
21	426, 427, 434	... Mischief (simple) ...	1	32	33
		Total ...	14	301	315
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*			
22	298	... Offences against religion ...	.....	.....	.....
23	490 to 492	... Criminal breach of contract of service.	.....	.....	.....
24	493 to 498	... Offences relating to marriage ...	1	91	92
25	500 to 502	... Defamation ...	1	150	151
26	504, 506 to 510	... Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	49	881	930
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	.....	.....	.....
28	294A	... Keeping a lottery office ...	.....	.....	.....
29	Cases under Chapter VIII(*a*), C.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	.....	.....	.....
30	Cases under Chapter X, C.P.C.	Public nuisances ...	.....	.....	.....
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C.P.C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	.....	.....	.....
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	.....	111	111
		Total ...	51	1,233	1,284
		Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.	5,405	46,940	52,345
		Total ...	5,405	46,940	52,345
		Grand Total ...	5,643	50,471	56,114

Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court :
Bombay, 30th January 1937.

PART I—*contd.*

Number dismissed without trial	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, C.P.C.)	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision
		Discharge or acquittal	Conviction				
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
.....	.....	4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	3	510	8	227	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	.....	700	23	157	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	3	1,210	31	384	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	35	.....	17	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	172	16	40	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	30	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	237	16	60	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	.....	56	6	26	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	91	.....	60	.....	.....	.....
16	7	705	5	197	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	64	9	36	.....	.....	.....
22	7	916	20	319	.....	.....	.....
.....	7,729	712	39,744	4,160	.....	.....	.....
.....	7,729	712	39,744	4,160	.....	.....	.....
57	7,739	3,129	40,199	4,990	.....	.....	.....

H. P. DASTUR,
Chief Presidency Magistrate,
Bombay.

STATEMENT B—

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued		Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year
				On complaint	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Sections of I. P. Code.					
1	115 ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.	.....	...	...	.....
	117 ...	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	.....	...	...	.....
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	.....	...	...	.....
	120-B (1 and 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	.....	...	...	.....
		Total ...	.....	...	...	.....
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc., etc.*					
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	.....	...	...	.....
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	.....	...	...	.....
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice ...	2	564	...	.....
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants ...	.....	...	...	.....
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	2	21	...	.....
7	465 to 477A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	.....	8	...	.....
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	.....	...	...	.....
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade marks.	.....	37	...	.....
10	149, 153A to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	.....	...	...	.....
		Total ...	4	630	...	.....
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*					
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	.....	...	...	.....
12	379 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	.....	...	...	.....
12A	376 ...	Rape by the husband ...	.....	...	...	.....
		Total ...	.....	...	...	.....
	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*					
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion ...	1	5	...	.....
		Total ...	1	5	...	.....

PART II.

FOR THE YEAR 1936.

Persons who appeared before the Courts	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6)	Persons under trial at close of the year	Remarks		
		Acquitted or discharged	Convicted			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance
8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (a)	14 (b)	14 (c)
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
565	...	16	505	89·22	45	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
23	...	18	...	.....	5	.....	...	.....
8	...	5	...	.....	3	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
37	...	14	5	13·51	18	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
634	...	53	510	80·44	71	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
6	...	4	...	.....	2	.....	...	.....
6	...	4	...	.....	2	.....	...	.....

STATEMENT B—

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year; namely, under trial or against whom process had issued	Persons against whom process issued		Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year
				On complaint	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*				
14	345 ...	Wrongful confinement ...	.....	...	...	.....
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force ...	137	1,247	...	.....
16	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	.....	...	...	.....
17	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	130	1,540	...	.....
18	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	.....	...	...	.....
		Total ...	267	2,787	...	.....
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*				
19	417, 418 ...	Cheating ...	2	65	...	.....
20	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	20	256	...	.....
21	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple) ...	2	49	...	.....
		Total ...	24	370	...	.....
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*				
22	295A, 298 ...	Offences against religion ...	.....	...	...	.....
23	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	.....	...	...	.....
24	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	1	118	...	.....
25	500 to 502 ...	Defamation ...	1	215	...	.....
26	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	63	1,367	...	.....
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	.....	...	...	.....
28	294A ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	.....	...	...	.....
29	Cases under Chapter VIII (*a*), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	.....	...	...	.....
30	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances ...	.....	...	...	.....
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	.....	...	...	.....
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	.....	111	...	.....
		Total ...	65	1,811	...	.....
		Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.	5,405	46,960	...	.....
		Total ...	5,405	46,960	...	.....
		Grand Total ...	5,766	52,568	...	.....

Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court :
Bombay, 30th January 1937.

PART II—*contd.*

Persons who appeared before the Courts	Persons tried					Remarks		
	Persons discharged after appearance without trial	Acquitted or discharged	Convicted	Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6)	Persons under trial at close of the year	Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance
8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (*a*)	14 (*b*)	14 (*c*)
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
1,394	31	1,061	11	0·79	278	9	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
1,670	20	1,330	31	1·85	289	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
3,054	51	2,391	42	1·37	567	3	...	.....
67	...	48	...	.....	19	.....	...	.....
276	3	207	20	7·24	47	.....	...	.....
51	...	48	...	.....	3	.....	...	.....
394	2	303	20	5·07	69	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
119	4	74	11	9·24	30	.....	...	.....
216	...	130	...	.....	86	.....	...	.....
1,430	17	1,109	9	0·62	289	6	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
111	2	64	9	8·10	36	.....	...	.....
1,876	23	1,377	29	1·54	441	6	...	.....
52,365	...	726	39,747	75·90	4,163	7,729	...	.....
52,365	...	726	39,747	75·90	4,163	7,729	...	.....
58,329	76	4,854	40,348	69·17	5,313	7,738	...	.....

H. P. DASTUR,
Chief Presidency Magistrate,
Bombay.

STATEMENT C.

Property stolen and recovered during the year 1936.

Offence	Number of cases in which property was stolen	Number of cases in which property was recovered	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen	Amount of property stolen	Amount of property recovered	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A.—Cognizable.				Rs.	Rs.	
1. Theft—						
(*a*) In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	820	181	22·07	4,45,505	29,267	6·67
(*b*) In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	...	68*	...	.....	11,959	...
(*c*) Other thefts	2,993	1,062	36·71	2,64,332	55,807	21·11
2. Robbery—						
(*a*) Dacoity	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
(*b*) Other Robbery	29	8	27·58	3,608	2,573	71·31
3. Criminal breach of trust ...	585	185	31·62	1,09,550	25,997	23·73
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant, or agent.	1	...	...	145	.....	...
5. Possession of stolen property...	...	201	...	.....	1,312	...
Total ...	4,328	1,505	33·55	8,23,140	1,26,915	15·42
B.—Non-Cognizable.						
6. Extortion	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
7. Criminal misappropriation ...	19	11	57·89	29,412	11,347	38·57
Total ...	19	11	57·89	29,412	11,347	38·57

* Of these, 53 cases are connected with the principal theft cases accounted for either under theft (*a*) or (*c*) in column 3. This number is therefore excluded from the total cases in column 3 while calculating the percentage of cases in column 4 :—

(1) Figures supplied by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, for direct cognizable cases :—

Column 2	...	...	Cases 17
,, 3	...	...	,, 7
,, 5	...	...	Rs. 7,653
,, 6	...	...	,, 3,817

(2) Rs. 1,453 worth of property was recovered during the year out of the property stolen in previous years.

(3) Rs. 9,079 worth of property was recovered by the Bombay City Police in the City of Bombay during the year out of the property stolen outside their jurisdiction.

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 23rd April 1937.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

T Bk K 14- 10

STATEMENT

Showing strength and cost of

District	Number of Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners	Number of Superintendents	Number of Assistant Superintendents	Number of Inspectors	Number of Deputy Inspectors	Number of Sub-Inspectors	Number of Sergeants	Number of Head Constables		
								Foot	Water	Mounted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Bombay City.										
Permanent Establishment ...	5	11	...	46	29	140*	97	389	9	...
Temporary Staff for administration of Motor Vehicles Tax Act and Rules framed under it.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Temporary Staff for Additional Presidency Magistrate's Court.	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Temporary Staff for Port Haj Committee (29-Police Central).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Temporary Staff for Port Haj Committee (33-Central Public Health).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Temporary Police Prosecutor for trial of riot cases.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Temporary Staff for Harbour Police Patrol (Watch and Ward).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Temporary Clerical Establishment.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Notes.—(1) Additional Police employed temporarily should not be shown as part of the are employed being explained in the text of the report.

(2) The total cost shown in column 18 should include contingencies.

(3) The figures mentioned in columns 16, 17 and 18 of the statement are for the *Subedars and Jemadars are shown as Sub-Inspectors.

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 23rd April 1937.

D.

Police during the year 1936.

Number of Constables				Total Cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues	Total Cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Grand Total Cost (Columns 16 and 17)	Area in square miles	Population	Urban Population of District	Number of Police Stations	Number of Outposts	Proportion of Police		Total amount of cognizable crime investigated	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police Force
Foot	Water	Mounted	Total									To area	To population		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.									
3,792	47	...	4,565	41,04,689	2,59,261	43,63,950	30	1,161,383	...	18	...	·0066	256·60	137,149	30·04
6	...	...	7	...	21,733	21,733	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	6	6,117	...	6,117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	...	11	4,691	...	4,691	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	...	5	2,958	...	2,958	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	1,352	...	1,352	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4	...	4	...	1,091	1,091	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	18,780	18,780	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

sanctioned force, but should be added at the end of the statement, the purposes for which they

financial year ending 31st March 1937.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT

Return showing Equipment, Discipline and General

Range	District	Total Strength				Armament of the Force		
		Sanctioned		Actual				
		Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Number of swords	Number of muskets	Number of revolvers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Bombay City	312	4,237	306	4,200	15	748	290

Range	District	Rewards		Education		Number of Constables				
		Rewarded during the year		Number of Police who can read and write		Number enlisted during the year	Of 1 year and under 3 years' service	Of 3 years and under 10 years	Of 10 years and under 17 years	Of 17 years and over
		By promotion	By khillats, presents, good conduct stripes, or money rewards	Officers	Men					
1	2	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	Bombay City	...	4,861	295	2,660	274	649	1,192	1,189	495

Note.—This statement does not include Superintendents or officers of
The figures shown in columns Nos. 11 and 33 include 2 men

Police Commissioner's Office:
Bombay, 23rd April 1937.

E.

Internal Management of the Force for the year 1936.

PUNISHMENTS											
Dismissal		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal		Punished Judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court							
				Under Police Act		Under Sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code		Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code		Other Offences	
Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	4	8	71	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1

NUMBER WHO HAVE LEFT THE FORCE DURING THE YEAR						PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL ACTUAL STRENGTH OF				REMARKS
On pension or gratuity	By resignation, without pension or gratuity	By dismissal	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns	By desertion	By death	Admissions into hospital	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness	Deaths	Vacancies	
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
136	66	4	95	2	24	113·33	1·49	0·53	43	

higher rank. Head Constables should be shown as men.
dismissed after being judicially punished.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

Statement showing the offences for which children and young persons under the age of 16 years were placed before the Presidency Magistrates, Bombay, during the year 1936.

Serial No.	Offence	Number of persons arrested	Number of persons convicted.	Result of persons convicted								Remarks
				Number of persons Discharged	Sent to Reformatory or Boys' Industrial Home or certified schools	Imprisoned	Flogged	Fined	Bound over to be of good behaviour	Admonished and discharged	Pending at the close of the year	
1	Attempts at Murder ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
2	Offences against public justice.	4	4	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	
3	Unnatural offence ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	Attempt at and abetment of suicide.	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
5	Grievous Hurt ...	2	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
6	Hurt ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty.	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
9	House trespass or house-breaking and theft.	8	7	...	...	...	3	...	1	3	1	
10	Theft ...	106	70	20	16	...	22	3	10	19	16	
11	Criminal breach of trust.	8	7	1	2	...	1	1	...	3	...	
12	Receiving of stolen property.	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
13	Cheating ...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
14	Gambling ...	38	16	17	3	...	1	9	2	1	5	
15	Under Children Act ...	242	94	103	58	...	4	1	7	24	45	
16	Miscellaneous offences under Bombay City Police Act.	109	102	5	1	2	3	87	1	8	2	
17	Under Municipal Act ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	
	Total ...	528	306	151	83	2	37	103	23	58	71	

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 23rd April 1937.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

TABLE A.

(Paragraph 23.)

Serial No.	Description of licenses	Number of licenses granted in 1935	Number of licenses granted in 1936
1	Transport licenses (VII, IV)	727	825
2	Export licenses	911	858
3	Import licenses	455	417
4	Temporary licenses (XVII)	812	811
5	Journey licenses (XX)	377	383
6	Possession licenses for the purpose of target practice (XV).	9	9
7	Possession licenses (XIV)	144	136
8	Possession licenses for ·303 and ·450 bore ammunition ...	15	9
9	Possession licenses for arms and ammunition (XVI) ...	6,162	6,149
10	Permits to public servants	33	38
11	Permits to carry explosives in streets and public places (Police Act).	170	148
12	Dealers' licenses	19	17
13	Licenses to Repairers of arms for stocking spare parts ...	1	1
14	Licenses to manufacture lead shots for air guns and air rifles.	1	1
	Total ...	9,866	9,802

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 23rd April 1937.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

TABLE B.

Distribution of licenses according to communities—(Paragraph 23).

Community	Rifles	Guns	Revolvers	Pistols	Air guns or rifles	Swords	Sword-sticks	Daggers	Kukries	Kattiars	Bayonets	Spears	Life Preservers	Total number of arms	Total number of licensed persons.
Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	1,104	1,034	340	576	30	35	9	16	14	2	76	1	...	3,239	2,019
Hindus ...	323	1,151	509	208	13	221	127	15	47	...	21	...	1	2,636	1,895
Parsis ...	446	545	286	353	7	56	94	32	11	...	17	...	5	1,852	1,160
Indian Christians...	121	325	19	9	5	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	487	407
Muhammadans ...	222	540	146	99	11	46	33	4	...	2	2	...	...	1,105	784
Japanese ...	4	8	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	10
Jews ...	6	10	4	3	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	26	19
Total ...	2,226	3,613	1,309	1,252	66	392	269	68	72	4	118	1	6	9,396	6,294

TABLE B (1).

New licenses—(Paragraph 23.)

Community	Rifles	Guns	Revolvers	Pistols	Air guns or rifles	Swords	Sword-sticks	Daggers	Kukries	Kattiars	Bayonets	Spears	Life preservers	Total number of arms	Total number of licensed persons
Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	118	126	19	48	2	4	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	322	217
Hindus ...	9	46	37	7	1	11	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	118	93
Parsis ...	12	20	8	8	...	23	5	20	...	...	...	...	1	97	37
Indian Christians...	4	12	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	14
Muhammadans ...	22	39	9	3	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	78	49
Japanese ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Jews ...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	2
Total ...	167	243	74	67	3	43	10	25	3	1	...	...	1	637	413

Police Commissioner's Office:
Bombay, 23rd April 1937.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

TABLE B (2).

Cancelled licenses—(Paragraph 23).

Community	Rifles	Guns	Revolvers	Pistols	Air guns or rifles	Swords	Sword-sticks	Daggers	Kukris	Kattiars	Bayonets	Spears	Life preservers	Total number of arms	Total number of licensed persons
Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	116	120	38	51	...	11	2	5	5	...	..	...	...	343	216
Hindus... ...	19	73	28	14	...	5	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	145	106
Parsis	16	27	15	8	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	47
Indian Christians.	5	13	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	17
Muhammadans ...	19	29	8	4	2	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	68	46
Japanese ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Jews	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	176	262	85	80	3	22	8	5	8	1	...	...	...	650	434

TABLE B (3).

Manner of disposal of arms mentioned in B (2)—(Paragraph 23).

—	Arms	Licenses
Deposited in office	134	87
Sold or handed over to authorised persons	191	117
New licenses granted to relatives of deceased licensees ...	7	2
Left India	48	40
Held under exemption	5	3
No trace	12	8
Licenses renewed by outside authorities	253	177
Total ...	650	434

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 23rd April 1937.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

BP Bk K 14—11

TABLE C.

Explosives—(Paragraph 23).

Serial No.	Description of licenses	Forms in which licenses were issued	Number of licenses granted in	
			1935	1936
1	Manufacture, possession and sale ...	A	5	3
2	Possession and sale	B	368	292
3	Possession	C	Nil	Nil
4	Dó.	F	Nil	Nil
5	Licenses in form "E" (*bona fide* blasting purposes).	E	3	1
6	Licenses in form "EE" (*bona fide* blasting purposes.)	EE	Nil	Nil
7	General transport licenses ...	II	14	14
8	Magazine licenses	J	5	5
		Total ...	395	315

TABLE D.

Petroleum—(Paragraph 23).

Serial No.	Description of licenses	Number of licenses granted in	
		1935	1936
1	General import licenses	42	60
2	Special transport licenses for dangerous petroleum ...	401	440
3	General transport licenses for dangerous petroleum ...	5	6
4	Special transport licenses for non-dangerous petroleum...	1	4
5	General transport licenses for non-dangerous petroleum .	6	5
6	Possession licenses for non-dangerous petroleum ...	3	3
7	Possession licenses for dangerous petroleum ...	181	184
8	Possession and transport (motor owners') licenses ...	29	22
9	Carbide of Calcium possession and transport licenses ...	40	43
	Total ...	708	767

Police Commissioner's Office:
Bombay, 23rd April 1937.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

TABLE E (1).

(Paragraph 23.)

Districts	Motor driving licenses		Owner's permits "A"		Driver's permits "B"	
	Issued	Renewed	Issued	Renewed	Issued	Renewed
Ahmedabad	321	2,926	152	278	318	489
Panch Mahals	88	202	40	50	47	84
Kaira	110	419	73	134	90	196
Broach	32	178	61	29	64	42
Surat	117	761	110	169	99	277
Thana	56	325	88	200	58	214
Ahmednagar	318	753	159	218	203	302
East Khandesh	96	748	100	266	117	323
West Khandesh	41	584	74	232	96	243
Nasik	283	848	101	328	164	388
Poona	1,513	3,460	385	371	414	528
Satara	112	596	114	256	153	358
Sholapur	201	672	105	87	142	136
Belgaum	358	847	233	295	259	466
Bijapur	21	391	33	140	24	233
Dharwar	184	719	45	156	72	246
North Kanara	227	260	46	105	57	151
Kolaba	48	343	77	152	77	209
Ratnagiri	36	416	141	133	62	236
Bombay Suburban District ...	356	832	167	105	305	78

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 23rd April 1937.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

TABLE F.

(Paragraph 23.)

Nature of accidents.	Total number of accidents.		How distributed.						Total.
			Passengers.		Pedestrians.	In collision with			
	1935.	1936.	Alighting.	Boarding.		Tram cars.	Motor cars.	Carts and other vehicles.	
Slight	372	265	41	71	65	34	18	36	265
Serious	56	45	4	10	18	6	5	2	45
Fatal	12	10	1	4	4	1	.....	.....	10
Total for 1936 ...	.....	320	46	85	87	41	23	38	320
Total for 1935 ...	440	.....	115	46	119	101	22	37	440

Number of tram cars running and mileage covered.

Year.	Bogie single deck.	Bogie double deck.	Bogie and trailer.	Single truck.	Single truck double deck.	Single truck trains.	Single truck double deck and trailers.	Unit mileage.
1935	.....	60	3	5	7	144	.....	5,510,862
1936	.....	66	38	5	.....	144½	.....	5,413,156

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 23rd April 1937.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

Table showing the variations in the strength of the Bombay City Police—(Paragraph 26).

	Deputy Commissioners.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Deputy Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Sub-Inspectors.	Jemadars.	Head Constables.	Constables.
PERMANENT.									
Increase.									
Staff for maintenance of law and order at the Shipping Office, Bombay. (Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 6052 dated 11th February 1936).	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Additional Office orderly. (Government Resolution, Home Department, No. P. 276 (c) dated 22nd February 1936).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Special staff for the working of the Bombay Prevention of Prostitution Act, 1923. (Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 3015-VII (c) dated 20th March 1936).	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Additional staff for Prevention of Crime Branch, Bombay City. (Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 6830/3 dated 23rd March 1936).	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
(a) Additional Armed Police and (b) additional unarmed police for traffic duty. (Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 5439/2-II dated 25th March 1936).	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)2	4 (b)1	19 16
Temporary staff in C.I.D. made permanent. (Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 6514/3 dated 25th March 1936).	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Temporary staff for Court duty at the Courts of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates for trial of Municipal cases made permanent. (Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 2262/3 dated 28th March 1936).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Additional staff for the office of the Superintendent of Police, Special Branch, C.I.D., Bombay. (Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 6514/3-IV dated 6th July 1936).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Additional cleaners for Motor Transport Section of the Bombay City Police. (Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 7849/3 dated 28th August 1936).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Additional orderly for Accounts Branch, Head Police Office, Bombay. (Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 8364/3 dated 29th October 1936).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total ...	...	1	...	2	1	1	2	6	53
Net increase (Permanent).	...	+1	...	+2	+1	+1	+2	+6	+53

gitized with financial assistance from th
Government of Maharashtra
on 22 July, 2017

Table showing the variations in the strength of the Bombay City Police—(Paragraph 26)—contd.

	Deputy Commissioners.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Deputy Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Sub-Inspectors.	Jemadars.	Head Constables.	Constables.
TEMPORARY.									
Increase.									
Additional staff for Motor Vehicles Department, Bombay. (Government Resolution, Home Department, No. P.-276 (c) dated 23rd January 1936).	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	4
Additional house orderlies for Dy. Commissioner of Police, Taxation, Bombay. (Government Resolution, Home Department, No. P.-276 (c) dated 22nd February 1936),	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Temporary Police Prosecutor in connection with trial of riot cases. (Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 8404/3 dated 24th November 1936).	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6
Decrease.									
Temporary staff sanctioned for Court duty made permanent. (Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 2262/3 dated 28th March 1936),	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Temporary staff in C.I.D., Special Branch, Bombay, (a) made permanent and (b) discontinued. (Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 6514/3 dated 25th March 1936 and Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 6514/3 dated 25th November 1935).	(a)	1	... (b)	.. 1	... ...	1 2	... ...	... 2	... 2
Temporary staff in Modus Operandi Bureau discontinued. (Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 1309/2 dated 22nd March 1935).	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	1	1	1	...	3	...	2	12
Net increase or decrease (Temporary).	+1	−1	...	−1	...	−3	...	−2	−6

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 23rd April 1937.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.